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VOL. IV NO. 128 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
30th "	Sardinia.	7600	....	....
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th "	Arabia	5000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9500
9th "	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Sankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th "	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

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3rd June	Linga	Karachi direct
8th June	Arntoon Apcar	East & South Africa.

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Marseilles	55	863	420	630
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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

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To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mayori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	24th May	2nd June
Kiein Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	7th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3:st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Ghittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank,

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates in short notice. 4120

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a CLERK able to type letters and keep Accounts. Apply in writing to The SECRETARY, Freemason's Hall, Bombay. 4129

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Apollo Pier. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

REQUIRED—One 30 I. H. P. STEAM ENGINE New or Second hand in good condition. Apply stating price to Box No. 882, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4224

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND WRITER. Must be competent. From 9 to 11 in the night on Tuesdays and Fridays at residence near Parsi Statue. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

WANTED.—A B. A. with Science, B. Sc. or B. Sc. fail to teach Science in the MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, Phaltan. Salary Rs. 50 according to merit. Apply with testimonials.

L. K. PHANSALKAR,
State Karbhari.
4136 Phaltan.

WANTED a GRADUATE (not studying law) strong in English and History as a teacher in the New English High School, Nagpur on Rs. 60 p.m., with an annual increment of Rs. 5. Also an under-graduate on Rs. 30 p.m. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 12th June 1916.

(Sd.) C. J. PURUSHE,
Head Master.
4197

REQUIRED at once for Meere Gauge Railway:—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Rs. 350-4-450 must have worked as such previously and hold good recommendations. Knowledge of Guzerati essential. MEDICAL OFFICER, Rs. 90-5-120 must be Graduate. Private practice allowed.

Both are subject to Civil Service Regulations and will be entitled to Provident Fund.

Appointments will be on probation for one year. Indians preferable. Apply Box No. 876 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4199

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE.—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car. Rs. 1,7000, no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR, GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 8 Gents Tan Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarter lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. Comfort and durability combined. Price Rs. 6/4 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—230 pairs R 74, Ladies Tan Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles screwed. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
6126 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One RUDGE-WHITWORTH Motor Cycle, 3½ h.-p. Free Engine Design 1913. Complete with Lamp, Horn, Tool-bags with Tools. Value Rs. 600. On view at

Messrs. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
4192 East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder FURNISHED FLAT from 15th June to 31st December, 1916. For particulars apply to Manager, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 4214

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month, Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET—First Story of a house opposite the Elphinstone Road up-station. Rent Rs. 25 only. Apply to Dr. S. S. BATLIWALA, Soparibag Road. 4223

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KORIN MARU" having arrived on the 29th instant, from Japan via Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEEL SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 7th June, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed)or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 5th May, 1916. 4059.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY". Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, Rich Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, at the premises next to Mr. P. D. Shroff's bungalow at Palli Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meatsafes, dumbwaiter, spring cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teak wood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, cane sofas and chairs, clothes baskets writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, American and revolving book cases, single and double iron bedsteads, French cot with cotton mattress, engraved pier tables, hall lamps, wall clock, vases table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, typewriter, handsome perambulator, wall brackets, jewel boxes,, gun boxes, washhand table, ice box, filter towel horse, rich platedware crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, harness and stand etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. B. Drake of H. M.'s Mint, and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of 95 BALES M. G. BENGAL FINE COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Colaba in the Bungi adjacent to the godown of Messrs. Mirzamul Motilal, by order of Messrs. Ratiram Joharmul and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hurnandrai Fulchand.

95 bales machine ginned Bengal Fine Cotton.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bangalow, property at Tardeo, opposite Nana Shanker Seth's Temple, near Grant Road.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Dadabhoy D. Jesawala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring seven hundred and thirty-one and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate at and on the eastern side of Tardeo Road in the City and the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bounded on the East by a certain other piece of land parcel of the said Anjirbag Estate, and the hereditaments, standing thereon, on the North and South by private road leading to and from Tardeo Road from and into the said estate Anjirbag, and on the West by the said Tardeo Road, which said land hereby granted and assigned is part and parcel of the said estate Anjirbag and as such is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under one or more of the following numbers, that is to say, Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555—13654, 13, 655, 13, 829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207, and New Survey No. 7049, and which said messuage tenement or dwelling house is registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3688 (13) and Street No. 21AAC. formerly in the occupation of Mr. Limji N. Banaji and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co., Solicitors, 14K, Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READY MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Iron Safes, Persian Carpets, and Gold and Silver Watches, Jellery of Brilliants Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 2nd June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms opposite Bank of Bombay teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs, dressing tables washing table dressing chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs, tile teapoys, leather sofas and easychair, Persian carpets, bookstand, iron safes and jewellery such as:—Brilliants and diamonds rings, pearl bangles, raifuls, ear-ring gold and silver watches etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BILL.
3-Part Pathe Drama.

"THE TIME LIMIT."

The favoured of two suitors, Francois had to earn a million francs in a year if he was to win Yoonne. His rival tried underhand schemes to prevent this but a cleaver piece of detective work showed the villain in his true colours.

M. Prince in a one-part Scream:—

"WIFFLES GETS INTO THE WRONG FLAT."

Wiffles was not sober when he returned from a dinner and he went into his neighbour's flat. The complications which follow cause one long burst of laughter.

An American Comic:

"MRS. GREEN'S MISTAKE"

Mr. Green thought he saw his wife embrace the butler. Mrs. Green thought her husband kissed the maid. After very amusing doings it was discovered that the maid and butler were married and they were innocently kissing their baby.

Our weekly topical
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK.
The greatest film of all!
"THE GARDEN OF LIES"
Gorgeous Universal production of Jules Miles Forman's famous novel.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CABS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. SHOULD THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants & Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.
15, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,
General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 1, Behem Mansion, Colaba Causeway

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45 p.m.
TO-NIGHT, FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT LEON ROGEE. Entertainer and Mimic.
TO-NIGHT

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER
In New Skits and Impressions also Harry Tates famous Burlesque "MOTORING."

BRET HAYDEN Whistler and Story teller
Whistler and Story teller

NEXT THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 1st & 2nd.
H. M. NEW ZEALAND SHIP "PHILOMEL"
In Vaudeville, Mirth, Music and Melody
IN AID OF THE NEW ZEALAND WOUNDED FUND.
Admission Rs. 4 to 8 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
(KIA ORA KATOA—KIA ORA KATOA).
(MAORI—GOOD LUCK TO ALL.)
"LEST WE FORGET!"
H. M. S. PHILOMEL
PRESENT.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY JUNE 1st & 2nd
In Aid of New Zealand Wounded Sailors and Soldiers Fund.
MUSIC—MIRTH—MELODY
Assisted by the leading members of Maurice Bandmann Star Vaudeville Turns.
If you love home and see us.
Your interests are our interests.
Don't let us forget our wounded Brothers and moreover the Widows and Orphans of your Protectors.
Box Plan open at Rose & Co.
VAL ATKINSON,
General Manager.
God save the King-Emperor.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on 29th May 1916, was 29.914 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8Fft.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8Fft.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	29	m 10 12	27 2	29	m 3 13	16 5
		9 43a	25 5		4 3a	20 1
Tues.	30	m 10 54	27 8	30	m 3 51	16 1
		10 23a	25 5		4 47a	19 11
Wed.	31	m 11 32	27 11	31	m 4 27	15 11
	Jun.	11 1a	25 5	Jun.	11 1	19 10
Thur.	1	m 0 7a	28 1	1	m 5 1	15 10
		11 38a	25 5		6 4a	19 8
Fri.	2	m 0 40a	28 0	2	m 5 34	15 11
					6 33a	19 7
Sat.	3	m 0 14	25 4	3	m 6 7	16 2
		1 12a	27 11		7 13a	19 7
Sun.	4	m 0 49	25 2	4	m 6 40	16 6
		1 43a	27 7		7 47a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
29 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
30 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
31 (Wednesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 12m
June 1 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m
2 (Friday	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
3 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.
4 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
New Moon June 1st. 1h. 7-3m. a.m; First quar June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 29th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.741 Inc
Temperature of Air	88.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81.7 "
Dew Point	79.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.756 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.9 "
Minimum	83.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	142 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 inches
Total fall during month	0.06 "
Do. do. year	0.10 "
Additional fall of rain 10 a.m. 29th	0.01

The Government of India have sanctioned the Local Government's proposal for appointment of ten special Mahommadan Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the United Provinces and steps are now being taken to select suitable officers. The duties which will devolve on these special deputy inspectors were described in a resolution on the report of the Piggott Committee.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.10in of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Upper Sind; night temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.50in., Hoshangabad 0.94in., Akola 0.17in, Amraoti 1.00in., Nagpur 0.30in. and Chanda 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.50in., Mormugao 0.12in., and Karwar 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.35in. of rain, Belgaum 1.53in. and Nizamabad 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad; night temperature is also below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased and been insignificant in Malabar but has increased and been nearly general in the Central Provinces and the Konkan while some showers have occurred in the east Punjab, Rajputana, the Deccan and Mysore. Seas have gone down in Malabar and at Colombo. The unsettled conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea are much less marked. Weather continues unsettled in north-west and Central India.

Local rain is likely in the Central Provinces and some showers in north-west India, the Deccan, Mysore and on the west coast of the Peninsula

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	H'midity: 8 a. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total since November 1st to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th)	90 177.2	69 ..	..	7.31		—3.65
Jask	.. 92.0 82.6	86 ..	..	5.44		1.37
Do. ( )	.. ..	.. ..	..	..		..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..		..
Do. (28th)	.. 92.5 82.9	79 ..	..	9.38		5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 114.6 88 0	26 ..	..	1.56		—0.42
Rawalpindi	.. 108.5 73 1	16 ..	..	19.86		—7.56
Lahore	.. 111.8 87 4	42 ..	..	1.12		—3.28
Hissar	.. 110 4 76.3	44 ..	..	2.37		..
Ambala	.. 113.7 86 3	27 ..	..	1.61		—4.92
Delhi	.. 109 0 86.2	33 ..	..	1.71		2.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 109.6 88.7	48 ..	..	0.73		—1.55
Mainpuri	.. 110 0 91.2	38 ..	..	1.02		—1.80
Jhansi	.. 111.8 86.4	27 ..	..	0.58		—1.67
Cawapore	.. 106 8 81.1	65 ..	..	0.78		—1.02
Allahabad	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..		..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	.. 120 5 81.8	68 ..	..	0.61		—0.78
Karachi	.. 91 0 83.4	84 ..	..	0.20		—1.43
Ajmer	.. 104.0 70.0	67 ..	..	0.44		—1.58
Jalpore	.. 108 5 73.9	70 00.9	..	0 42		—1.72
Kotah	.. 110.7 71 8	82 02.5	..	0.28		—1.42
Mount Abu	.. 88.2 68 0	87 ..	..	0		—1.97
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 98.4 78 2	66 ..	..	0		20.61
Dwarka	.. 91 0 83.1	83 ..	0	49		—0.50
Veraval	.. 87 1 73.3	81 ..	..	0		—0.52
Rajkot	.. 103.2 80 0	59 ..	..	0		—0.70
Bhavnagar Para	.. 107 4 83.4	76 ..	..	0.18		—0.68
Surat	.. 96.8 82.3	75 0.02		7.02		—0.44
Ahmedabad	.. 106.0 84 3	60 ..	..	0.04		—0.44
Deesa	.. 108 4 83.6	60 ..	..	0		—0.71
Neemuch	.. 104 2 82.8	71 ..	..	0.26		—1.62
Indore	.. 103.1 80.5	59 ..	..	1.22		0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 104.9 76.9	51 0.50		1.59		—1.66
Nagpur	.. 105.4 74 4	61 0.09		1.36		—1.66
Hoshangabad	.. 106.3 70.4	88 0.94		2.73		—0.39
Khandwa	.. 106.0 84.0	63 ..		0 82		—0.76
Akola	.. 106.7 73.3	85 0.17		2 71		0.28
Amraoti	.. 105.3 71.3	81 1.00		2.02		—0 67
Nagpur	.. 104.7 73.3	86 0.30		2.86		—0 76
Chanda	.. 102.5 74.0	77 0.11		1.92		—2 08
Raipur	.. 100.5 77.1	46 0.01		1.88		—2.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 92 9 83.8	77 ..		0 19		—0.91
Ratnagiri	.. 89.9 75.1	79 0.50		3 10		1.65
Mormugao	.. 88.8 78 0	81 0.12		2.36		—0.98
Karwar	.. 85.8 75.8	85 0.18		4.05		—0.25
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 104.3 77.1	62 0.02		1.29		—0.43
Ahmednagar	.. 95 0 70 6	70 0.02		4 84		2.56
Poona	.. 95 2 71 5	80 0.35		2.27		—0 38
Sholapur	.. 93.1 73.6	65 ..		3.63		0.63
Bijapur	.. 84.3 75.3	88 ..		1.70		—1.59
Belgaum	.. 87 3 66 1	87 1.53		6 67		0.50
Aurangabad	.. 100 8 73 8	67 ..		3 45		1.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 99 3 72 7	74 0.15		2.23		—0 81
Hyderabad	.. 96 6 75.4	71 ..		3 99		0.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	.. 84.9 78.3	72 ..		12 80		2 82
Calicut	.. 87 6 78.4	83 0.11		23.43		5 67
Cochin	.. 89 2 79.2	81 ..		24 37		—2.41
Colombo	.. 86 8 78 0	97 0.09		73 81		21.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 107.4 80.0	48 ..		20.84		12.22
Bellary	.. 91.8 74.7	68 ..		10.09		4.89
Cuddapah	.. 96 9 74.1	59 0.16		10.58		3.80
Madras	.. 98 3 81.0	50 ..		21.29		—0.76
Bangalore	.. 85 6 66 6	70 0.20		11.03		1.49
Coimbatore	.. 89 0 74 0	86 ..		10.02		0 28
Trichinopoly	.. 103 1 81 0	67 ..		13.26		—0.88
Negapatam	.. 94.8 83.6	83 ..		24.62		—7.34

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence this enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 29.

Total Imports 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	8.24	
May-June	8.20	
June-July	8.16	
July-Aug.	8.12	
Aug.-Sept.	8.05	
Sept.-Oct.	7.92	
Oct.-Nov.	7.83	+4
Nov.-Dec.	7.77	
Dec.-Jan.	7.74	
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	
Feb.-Mar.	7.70	
Mar.-Apl.	7.68	
Apl.-Mar.	7.66	
May-June.	7.64	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000	
Futures at New York, July	12.78	+ 2
Futures at New York, Oct.	12.89	+ 5
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90	unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12.63	unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.69	+ 5
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	12.72	+ 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9½
Demand Bills	4.75	5.8
Silver Commercial Bars		71⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June, value. 73.6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., Resellers. 21.6

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., Resellers. 21.71

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., Resellers. 23.6

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., Resellers. 23.71

Tone:—Idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, May 29.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, the cotton market at Colaba was closed to-day.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			284	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	221		..	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	226	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	219	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	243	231	..	"
M.G.Wardha Hinganghat.	268	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	268	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	259	..	..	Jan. 1917.
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	251	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Broach	278	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns			305	M/June'16.
M. G. Westerns			312	"
M. G. Comptas			334	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..			308	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..			..	..
M. G. Bengals			..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 29th—4 p. m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 8 0	5 9 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 8 0	5 9 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 8 0	5 9 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 10 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold .	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gujar 75.25	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gujar 50.50	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
Groundnuts ...	29 8 0	....
Mowrasseed ...	4 4 0	4 10 0
Forward.		
Wheat Aprial-May ..	5 9 9	....
Linseed May	8 0 3	....

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-15 R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, R.T. per candy

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th May 1916.—

Cotton	8,125 Bales
Wheat	12,268 cwts.
Linseed	5,972 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	686 "
Ginjellyseed	701 "
Groundnuts	472 "
Castorseed	3,248 "
Rice	1,472 "
Myrabollams	3,334 "
Cottonseed	408 "
Gram	2,606 "
Joowar	2,345 "
Barley	4,615 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
France 3 m-s do.	195½
60 d-s Hongkong	159
Do. Shanghai	223
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do.	23-6-0
Bombay do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business was done at better rates but at the close the quotations stood a little bit weak.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened firm but closed easy.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 476¼.

Fazulbhai stood in the vicinity of Rs. 492½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,217½ to Rs. 1,227½. Madhavji from Rs. 1,437½ to Rs. 1,450. Central from Rs. 2,127½ to Rs. 2,150 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,645 to Rs. 1,665.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 250, Crescent at Rs. 116½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 270 and Edward Sassoons at Rs. 182½.

Finlays stood in demand at Rs. 270.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 905.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 252½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 71 in a big lot.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 565, Central Provinces at Rs. 117½ and Gujarat Railway shares at Rs. 99½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 172½ to Rs. 177½. Deferred from Rs. 707½ to Rs. 690.

Bank of Bombay shares kept steady at Rs. 1,540.

Katni Deferred shares dropped to Rs. 512½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent Terminable Loan was quoted at Rs. 97.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 92½.

PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday in the office of the Company, Bombay, Mr. Haji Mahomed Jawad Ispahani presiding.

The following directors' report for the year 1915 was approved and adopted:—

"The net profits for the year under review, after writing off Rs. 75,000 for depreciation on the Company's steamers, amount to Rs. 3,09,345-0-11 to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 7,949-13-7 brought forward from the last year, making a total of Rs. 3,17,294-14-6 which sum your Directors recommend to be disposed of as follow:—A dividend to be declared at 16 per cent. per annum on amounts paid up in respect of shares from the respective dates of payment for the year ending 31st December 1915, which will absorb, Rs. 79,385-9-4; to carry to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,25,000; to open Insurance Fund with, Rs. 50,000; balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 62,09-5-2; Total, Rs. 3,17,294-14-6."

The dividend recommended in the report was declared, Messrs. M. J. Mowla and Mohamed Salim Saderavi were re-elected directors and Messrs. Cursondas and Co., were re-appointed directors. Messrs. Abbas bin Abdulla Abbas and Mustafa bin Abdul Latif were appointed directors to fill the last two places.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.

MR. HAROLD COX ON THE BURDEN SUPPORTED BY IT.

In a letter to the "Temps" Mr. Harold Cox says:—

You (in France) see that Great Britain is maintaining the larger part of her export trade, while France has lost nearly all hers. It would be excusable if you were to make the inference that we are avoiding our share of the common burden of the war in order to take advantage of the present opportunity of pushing our trade interests. May I venture to appeal to Frenchmen not to be too hasty in making that inference? If Great Britain's contribution of men and munitions is adequate, then it is to the interest of her Allies, as well as of herself, that she should export as much as possible. It is with our exports that we pay for the things we import, including a large part of our food and the materials essential for the war. Unless we were able to pay for these things we should have to borrow more, and in that case we should not be able to assist our Allies financially. Already Great Britain has advanced to the Allies and her Colonies for military purposes about £420,000,000. Still larger advances may have to be made, but our power to make them depends on the maintenance of our export trade.

There is further the question of exchange. At present the English sovereign is worth in Paris nearly 29 francs. This means that the price of everything that France is compelled to buy from England is increased by nearly 16 per cent. It is a tremendous additional burden upon French finances. I can see no immediate way of dealing with the difficulty except by promoting a sufficiently large movement of capital to correct the balance. The most obvious remedy is the investment of British capital in French war loans. At present that is forbidden, except as regards a small portion of the French War Loan, which is quoted on the London Stock Exchange and has already reached an artificial premium. I am, of course, aware of the difficulties of our Finance Minister. He has to borrow over £3,000,000 per day for the use of the British Treasury and naturally regards with alarm the idea of any British capital going out of England. But I hope that the two Governments may be able to conclude a financial arrangement authorizing a very large transference of British capital to Paris. It is hardly necessary to add that if this be done it will be even more imperative than before for England to maintain her exports, for otherwise she will have nothing to lend. The sea and our supreme Navy protect us from invasion, which you have suffered, and our clear duty is to make the best use possible of all our advantages for the benefit of the common cause.

The deaths occurred on Sunday night at Bangalore of Mrs. Barbara Plummer, wife of Major Plummer, late of the Public Works Department, and of Lieut. R. McMahon, late of the Ordnance Department, Madras.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	270
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	9%	64
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,540
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,675
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	71
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	..	5%	23½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 50	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	56
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	20	840
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg. ..	500	Nil.	..	185
Bo. Ishing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	700
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	485
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	195
Central India C ..	500	May-Nov.	61	2,140
Central India F ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	457½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	3-0
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	55	1,330
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. to	425
Crescent	100	April.	5	116½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	250
David	250	do.	20	477½
Edward Sassoon ..	300	May-Nov.	10	132½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	20	477½
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	492½
Framji Petit ..	1,090	May.	40	1,180
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	270
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	50 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	515
Howard & Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	60	1,390
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	10	160
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept	60	700
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	9	270
James Greaves	1,000	Dec.	..	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Kaiser	1,000	June-Dec.	5%	1,225
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	20	645
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,275
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April	55	1,440
Mauras United	1,000	June-Dec.	60	1,350
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	40	2,175
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	175
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	990
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	152½
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	252½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,150
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	422½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	30	1,217½
Sun	125	May-Nov.	7½	80
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	240
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	60	1,660
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	345
	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.15y	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co..	100	Oct.-May	50		445
All-India U. Co. Rs20	100	August.	Nil.		4
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.		5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6		35
Badham Pile	70	June ..	7		80
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.		40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..			3½
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.		100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35		907½
B. Electric Supp. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		16⅝
and T. Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%		252½
Bombay Ice. Mfg.. .	40		Rs. 2		20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct. .	45		900
Bo. Land & Building .	400	..	25		450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5		237½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct. .	6%		250
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2		31
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25		460
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5		132
Empire Il. Life Rs 50	500		42%		390
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		17½
Chemical Co. { P 2sh.		Nil.	Nil.		42
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 50 .. { O / P	250	..	Nil.		225
	100	..	Nil.		140
Katni Cement { D	40	..	Nil.		510
Ltd. { P	100	..	Nil.		118
Indian Mercantile In. Co. Ltd. Rs.	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.	
Indian Cotton Co. { Old 10 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%		105
	100	Dec.-July	7%		80
Oil Co. { P 350	250	March.	7%		155
John Ritchie & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15		200
Jost's Engg., Co., Ltd Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%		50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12		185
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5		70
Mackenzie's Sawmills	100	..	Rs. 15		170
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%		60 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt., 8. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%		525
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4		52
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40		700
Shivrajpur Syndete	10	..	Rs. 1		20½
Sirdar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.	
Scrunday & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.		12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	100	..	6		100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%		175
Co. .. .. { D	30	&	25%		690
	150	June	6%		161
Tata Hydro Elec. { O	1000	Jan.	4%		1,305
.. { P	1000	Jan.	4%		1,180
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April Oct.	5½%	5% prem102	
Thacker & Co. ..		May	40%		185
Telephone Co. ..			Rs. 5		
Treacher & Co. ..		July	Nil.		550
C—Buyer	Nom	Nominal prices.			
D—Cum divide		XD—Ex. dividend.			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500 nom05
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Brcul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	225	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	26	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M..	250	..		125
Himgolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. ..	6½	117½
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	106
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	315
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5%	123
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	1%	146
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	do.	8%	650
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4%	117½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	11⅜
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	99½
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	180	Apl.-Oct.	4%	117
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	39
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	96½
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	118
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	160
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	565
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	111

CRICKET FIXTURES-1916.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

June 17, Ralli Bros. C. C.
June 24, International C. C.
June 25, Friends Union C. C.
July 1, Municipal C. C.
July 2, Baronet C. C.
July 8, G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July 8, Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 9, Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 15, Elphinstone H. S. C. C.
July 16, Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 22, B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C.
July 23, Gowd, Saraswat C. C
July 23, Chatrapur C. C.
July 29, Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July 30, Parsi Gymkhana.
August Elphinstone C. C.
August 5, Bombay Gymkhana.
August 6, Young Zorastrian C. C.
August 12, G. M. C. Gymkhana.
August 13, Baronet C. C.
August 19, & 20, P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
August 21, St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 26, Parsi Gymkhana.
August 27, Deccan Gymkhana.
August 27, Catholic Gymkhana.
August 28, Poona Gymkhana.
August 29, Poona Gymkhana.
September 1, Elphinstone C. C.
September 3, Jolly C. C.
September 23, Times of India C. C.
September 24, Mahrastra C. C.
October 30, Arya Bandhu C. C.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 10, B. B. & C. I. Railway, (A Team).
June 11, Islam Gymkhana.
June 17, Prabhu Young Cricketers.
June 18, Gaud Saraswat C. Club.
June 24, Bandra Union C. Club.
June 25, Gymkhana Jolly.
July 1, New Sporting Club.
July 2, New Hindoo C. Club.
July 8, Bombay Gymkhana.
July 9, Friends' Union C. Club.
July 15, Coronation C. Club.
July 16, Hindu Gymkhana.
July 22, Deccan Gymkhana (Poona.)
July 23, P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana (Poona.)
July 29, Parsee Gymkhana.
July 29, Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 30, The New Cyrus Cricket Club.
August 5, Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
August 6, Radiant C. Club.
August 12, Paper Currency Office.
August 13, F. J. New Shivaji C. C.
August 19, Imperial C. Club.
August 20, Ralli's Eleven.
August 26, St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 27, The New Cyrus Cricket C. (Return).
September 2, New Maharastra C. Club.
September 3, Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
September 9, Y.M.C.A., C. Club.
September 10, Bombay Telugu Cricketers.
September 24, Chitrapur C. Club.
September 30, G. I. P. Railway (A Team).
October 1, Baronet Cricket Club.
October 7, Bombay Municipality.

HYDERABAD (SINDH) MUNICIPALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be remembered that in September last the decision of the Government was communicated to our unfortunate Municipality of Hyderabad, on the question of its threatened extinction. The terms of that decision left the Municipality the choice of two courses—its suppression or the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner and the imposition of a House Tax. Finding the latter undesirable, because ruinous to the city, the Municipality in fact did what a most self-respecting body would have done in such a time—accepted the suppression.

From the above decision it would be clear that the Government thought that either a Municipal Commissioner or an official control was required for conducting our affairs. The proposed Budget for the next year, we find that some taxes have been raised for meeting the expenses of a Chief Executive Officer and his staff, a Chief Executive Officer in name, but in reality a Municipal Commissioner. From this it is plain that either the Government require the Services of a Civil Servant (a Chief Executive Officer) with Rs. 1,500 per month, to do what the citizens of Hyderabad had done with the help of a Chief Officer with only Rs. 600 per month, or that it wants to create a new appointment for a member of the Civil Service who finds it hard it earn his livelihood in such days of strees.

Was not the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner one of the reasons which brought about the suppression of our Municipality? Why should Government insist on a policy which is most objectionable in the eyes of the public of the city?

Our Municipality to pay the penalty of its sturdy independence and local officialdom will for the next three years run the Municipality, instead of the people of Hyderabad enjoying the privilege of autonomy in their domastic affairs. It is a bad and a sad blunder. It will act as a deterrent to other Municipalities and local bodies. It will be a lesson to them to be more amenable to official influence. The quarter in which they should be able confidently to look for an impartial judgment between themselves and encroaching officialdom, has failed them. And the hand of the clock, which Government was to help farward, have been set back.—Yours etc.

G. G. A.,

Hyderabad, (Sindh) 24th May, 1916.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Widespread rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, Orissa, Konkan and the central districts of the Central Provinces and there have been local falls in Assam and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Moulmein one and a half, Barisal four, Saugor Island three, Narayanganj and Jessore one and a half, Calcutta and Balasore two, Kotah a quarter, Amraoti and Hoshangabad one; Jubbulpore a half, and Belgaum one and a half.

The weather is slightly unsettled over the Punjab and the surrounding districts.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and Rajputana.

The final general memorandum on the wheat crop for the current year published in India by the Department of Statistics, shows a total yield of 8,518,000 tons, being a decrease of 1,373,000 tons, or nearly 16 per cent as compared with last year.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent P. E. G. seems to be much more anxious about the punctuality of trains than the railway administrations themselves, and on that slender excuse bases the preposterous plea for an amendment of the Indian Railways Act so as to make the pulling of the emergency chain for the removal of overcrowding an offence.

The only prompt and efficacious weapon in the hands of the oppressed passengers is the emergency chain. It is a weapon which a merciful Providence has provided for the use of the oppressed. To take away from their hands this divine instrument of retributive justice will be a grave offence against humanity, against the country, against the Crown, against God Himself.

P. E. G. and a few other individuals like him may attach more importance to punctuality than to the destruction of the happiness of hundreds of millions of poor passengers. But the Indian public as a whole attaches far more importance to the removal of overcrowding than to punctuality. The long-continued oppression of railway servants has made the public quite desperate and it is now determined to use the emergency chain even if the whole railway traffic is completely dislocated. The public allowed itself to be deluded by false hopes of reform year after year. But it now refuses to be fooled any longer. It has now become convinced that self-help is the only help it should expect, and that the only way to help itself is to use the emergency chain, whenever necessary.

The use of the emergency chain by passengers for the removal of overcrowding has created consternation amongst the railway companies who have been reaping a rich harvest from the miseries of third class passengers for years. In order that they may be able to continue their nefarious business, they will move heaven and earth to deprive their poor victims of the only weapon placed in their hands by Providence through the medium of "The Chronicle." The Railway Board which has been taking up the side of the railway companies, and not of the oppressed passengers, will, as usual, give its loyal support to the companies. On the specious plea that punctuality of trains must be maintained at any cost, the Board will help the companies in getting the Indian Railways Act so amended as to make the pulling of the chain for the removal of overcrowding an offence.

Let me assure your correspondent P.E.G. and the railway companies that the Indian public will not now budge an inch from the position it has taken up. Even if the use of the chain is made an offence the public will make the use. The railway companies will prosecute the passengers and get them fined. But the passengers will refuse to pay the fine. They will prefer to go to prison.

When we remember that the Indians have shown by their noble and exemplary conduct in South Africa that they see no disgrace in, and are not afraid of, going to prison in their constitutional fight for their rights and status, we feel quite confident that the passive resistance campaign against overcrowding, on which the Indian nation has now entered, will be carried to a successful termination.

The Indians astounded the world and compelled its admiration by the cheerfulness with which they repeatedly went to prison in their passive resistance campaign in South Africa. The Indians will astound the world and compel its admiration by the cheerfulness with which they will repeatedly go to prison in their passive resistance to the abominable overcrowding.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN ONLOOKER.

MURDER OF A "WITCH."

CULPRIT GETS TEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Sessions Judge of Midnapore has disposed of an interesting murder case in which a woman lost her life in consequence of belief in witchcraft among the Santals.

The accused is one Dhoonna Santal, of village Rangamatia, in Sub-Division Khargpur.

The facts of the case were that on 24th January last the accused assembled all his co-villagers in his house to consider what steps should be taken for recovery of his two-year old child who had been ailing for some time past. Three Santal women including Jasmi Santhalni were also in the sick chamber. At dawn the child expired but the accused who suspected Jasmi to be a witch, thought that it was through her influence that the child had met its death. When Jasmi with others was coming out of the room the accused struck her on the head with a bludgeon. She fell unconscious and expired on her way to Midnapore, while being removed for treatment.

When questioned the accused said that Jasmi being a witch had eaten his child. He was arrested by the police and sent up to Midnapore for trial. The judge convicted him of culpable homicide and sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

With reference to the circular letter to hospitals recently issued by Colonel Hendley in connection with this year's treat for children in hospitals in India on the anniversary of Lord Hardinge's birthday, it should be observed that this treat is paid for by the interest on the one and a half lakhs of rupees put aside by Lord Hardinge out of the thank-offering subscribed by the public on the late Viceroy's recovery. The treat this year will be on the same lines as those indicated by Lord Hardinge and no further subscriptions are required.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th Vaisakh Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 27th Rajab, 1334.
Parsi: 22nd of Adar, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 1.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 11 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Departure of P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with Homeward Mails.

High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

FRIDAY, June 2.

Anglo-Indian Empire League Dance in Aid of Women's Branch of War Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Birthday of H. M. King George: Public Holiday.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 30, 1916.

THE PRESS ACT.

What "The Hindu" describes as the "placid life" of Madras has been somewhat rudely disturbed by the sensational action of the Provincial Government in demanding security to the full extent permitted by the Press Act from Mrs. Besant the Proprietor and Editor of "New India." "The Hindu" is one of the most sober Indian journals in the country and it appears to us very significant, that a journal of this character, which is to a large extent in competition with "New India," should express very emphatically the opinion that the Madras Government have taken an unwise step and one that will be strongly resented by the public. When Mrs. Besant took over the control of "New India," then known as the "Madras Standard," the deposit of any security under the Act was waived, and it must be concluded that the Government have some very strong grounds now for directing the magistrate to cancel his original order and to demand the deposit of the full security. Unfortunately, however, under the Act they are not compelled to disclose their grounds. As we have often pointed out in these columns the Press in these matters is entirely at the mercy of the Executive. Action under section 3 is purely arbitrary. It runs as follows:—

"Section 3 (1). Every person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof, in securities of the Government of India.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section."

It is open to the Government, of course, to state their reasons for the action taken if they wish to do so and to quote the passages which have appeared in "New India," which they claim to justify such highly arbitrary procedure in regard to a journal, which has won for itself very high standing, not only in the Southern Presidency but throughout India, and enjoys a very solid following among the educated community. For ourselves we protest as we have always protested and shall always protest, in connection with these cases, against the arbitrary imposition of a heavy fine on any public journal by the mere action of an executive officer, without any statement as to the nature of the offence alleged to have been committed, without any pretence of a trial or any enquiry at which the person or persons concerned may have an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken, and without any appeal to, or review by, any sort of judicial tribunal. In this respect the Press laws of this country are more arbitrary, more tyrannical and more unfair in their operation than that of any country in the world, where the freedom of the Press is supposed to exist in any degree,—even in Austria, whence the late Sir Henry Risley borrowed the nucleus of the provisions of the present Act. Such a law, which punishes without trial and without disclosure of the offence alleged, is, it seems to us, as grave an infringement of the liberty of the subject as can well be imagined, both in principle and practice. It is wholly irreconcileable with the high principles and great traditions which are supposed to be, and ought to be, the characteristic of British laws all over the world. And for this reason it appears to us that there would be something undignified, to use no stronger term, in the responsible government of one of the greatest provinces of India taking advantage of such a provision, as that quoted above, to refuse to disclose the reasons for the action taken against a journal of high standing and repute and representing, whether we agree with it or not, a large body of opinion in the community. The persistence in the application of these provisions of the Press Act to responsible journals is fraught with the gravest danger to the welfare of the State. It is admitted that the emergency, to meet which they were passed, no longer exists. It is time the law itself were wiped out of existence.

We trust, therefore, that if wiser counsels, as "The Hindu" hopes, do not prevail to the extent of withdrawing the Notification, they will prevail, at any rate, so far as to persuade the Government of Madras that a peaceful and educated community cannot be expected to submit to be treated like children or anarchists and denied the most precise information as to why the arbitrary power, which the Executive possesses, has been put into operation in this instance. Then the public will be able to see and judge for themselves what may or may not be the justification. In the meanwhile, Mrs. Besant, the public will probably judge, stands on unassailable ground, when she points out the difference in attitude towards a journal that has never preached a word of violence, has consistently advocated constitutional agitation, and has preserved the most loyal and helpful attitude in regard to the war, and that adopted towards one which has written in the most offensive and insulting terms of the people of this country and which has distinguished itself by such violent criticism of the British Government as would at the present time in England have been very drastically dealt with.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Some interesting comparisons are afforded by the statistics of the value of the import and export trade of India with enemy, allied and neutral countries, since the outbreak of war. We have already pointed out on a recent occasion some of the significant fluctuations in the exchange of the more important articles of merchandise falling within India's sea-borne trade. As has already been shown, the decline in the aggregate value and volume of both the import and export trades has been very considerable. The total value of the import trade, which stood at £120,099,754 in 1913, declined to £104,377,163 and in 1915 to £83,764,143, or in other words, in two years it declined by about 31 per cent. The percentage decline in imports in 1915 as compared with 1914 in the case of the United Kingdom and the principal Continental countries was as follows:—United Kingdom 28, Russia 46, Holland 11, Belgium 91, France 22. The countries which mostly benfitted by increased exports to India and their percentage increases were as follows:—Norway and Sweden 71, Italy 23, United States 48, Japan 48 and China 24. As was to be expected, the decline of import trade with the enemy countries was phenomenal. The value of imports from Germany declined from £8,237,163 in 1913 to £5,122,845 in 1914 and £320,624 in 1915. Austro-Hungarian goods declined in value from £2,888,214 in 1913 to £1,852,993 in 1914 and £3,999 in 1915. Imports from Turkey declined from £347,146 in 1913 to £248,403 in 1914, but increased to £316,555 in 1915. This phenomenon is perhaps, to be explained by the fact that the improvement in trade was not with European Turkey but with Asiatic Turkey. The neutral countries which have benefitted most during the war are Norway and Sweden and United States, the increase in value of goods of the former two countries being £504,940 in 1913 to £804,124 in 1915 and in the case of America from £3,038,539 in 1913 to £4,705,053 in 1915. Japan, notably among the Allies, has also benefitted, the increase being from £3,111,229 in 1913 to £4,363,815 in 1915, while French exports have declined from £1,716,985 to £1,162,743 and Russian from £139,214 to £27,092.

Coming to the export side of the trade of India, we find that it declined in value from £160,742,603 in 1913 to £138,268,990 in 1914 and £118,968,546 in 1915 or, by as much as 27 per cent. in the two years since 1913. The percentage decline in exports to the principal countries of the west in 1915, as compared with 1914, was as follows:—Holland 93, Belgium 97, France 40 and the United States 9; while the percentage increase was United Kingdom 29, Russia 161 and Italy 22. A remarkable feature of the trade was the steady decline in Indian exports to Japan. The value of these exports, which amounted in 1913 to £15,842,990, declined to £13,237,884 in 1914 and to £10,546,291 in 1915, or, in other words, the decline amounted to 34 per cent. in the course of two years. Chinese imports which registered a decline in 1914 in comparison with those of 1913, improved some what in 1915, though not reaching the level of 1913. The actual figures of the trade with Western countries, show that exports to the United Kingdom advanced in value from £38,589,871 in 1913 to £46,271,556 in 1915; those to France declined from £11,060,097 in 1913 to £8,847,429 in 1914 and £5,281,801 in 1915, and those to Italy increased from £1,750,223 in 1913 to £4,778,607 in 1914 and £5,840,175 in 1915. Exports to the United States declined in value from £14,301,494 in 1913 to £13,106,196 in 1914 and £11,931,744 in 1915. The position of the enemy countries was as follows:—Exports to Germany, which were £16,457,666 in value in 1913, declined to £13,109,565 in 1914, while in 1915 no exports at all were sent. Similarly the value of exports to Austria-Hungary declined from £5,722,103 in 1913 to £5,679,420 in 1914 and to zero in 1915. Turkey, however, has continued to receive some goods from India, though their value declined from £1,684,511 in 1913 to £474,723 in 1915.

A VERY OLD PROBLEM.

There can be few, in these days of cheap literature, who are unacquainted with the essays, so polished and so thoroughly English in spirit, of James Russell Lowell, once the ambassador of the Republic of the United States at the Court of St. James's. Owing to his long stay in England, many of his fellow countrymen regarded him as a degenerate Yankee! They thought in Boston in 1888 that he was spoiled as a good American and as a representative man of letters by his prolonged life in the United Kingdom. They nicknamed him "Amorphus," a character appearing in the Greek play of "Cynthia's Revels" by Critos. But it is generally agreed that Lowell was a citizen of the world, a liberal scholar, a lover of books and a man of geniality and wit. He was also a versifier. His special hobby in point of books was an old odd volume from which he would instinctively snatch some kind of inspiration and put his finger on the "pulse" throbbing through it. As a recent critic has observed, "he had the art of making authors live, move and have their being in spite of all the baggage and paraphernalia of duller sheets and pages they carried. For robust, scholarly, humorous and frankly human criticism you will not find much better than this New England critic at his best."

We may quote one such specimen of his criticism on what has been a perennial theme of discussion among all sorts and conditions in Indian cities,—the conduct of servantdom in general. In his essay on "New England Two Centures Ago," quite a delightful piece of prose, bright, witty and humorous, with a true insight into human nature, Lowell describes the quality of servants in those days. He observes:—

"It may be some consolation to know that the complaint of a decline in the quality of servants is no modern thing. Shakespeare makes Orlando say to Adam:—

O, good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not the fashion of these times,
When none will sweat but for promotion."

That was in the good Shakesperian days.

A century later, observes Mr. Lowell, there is explicit testimony that "things were as bad in this respect as they are now." The evidence of one Don Manuel Gonzales, who had travelled in England in 1730, is quoted

"As to common menial servants, they have great wages, are well kept and clothed, but are notwithstanding the plague of almost every house in town. They form themselves into societies or rather confederacies, contributing to the maintenance of each other when out of place, and if any of them cannot manage the family where they are entertained, as they please, immediately they give notice they will be gone. There is no speaking to them, they are above correction, and if a master should attempt it, he may expect to be handsomely drubbed by the creature he feeds and harbours, or perhaps an action brought against him for it. It is become a common saying, 'if my servant ben't a thief, if he be but honest, I can bear with other things.' And, indeed, it is very rare in London to meet with an honest servant."

The grumblers may take comfort that after all they are no worse here in point of servants than those of London about two centuries ago. Indeed, they may thank their stars that none of them are subject to that "drubbing" which was the lot of the luckless Londoner in the year of grace 1730 as described by Mr. Gonzales. Thus history even repeats itself in such a matter as servants! But we may conclude this exhilirating description of Gonzales by another which Mr. Lowell relates on the authority of Southey. That poet wrote to his daughter, Edith, in 1824:—"All the maids eloped because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night." That was about a century ago. Are people better to-day in this respect? Is it not the case in Bombay at least that ayahs leave the house because their swains have been "given the sack" for some default or other or for lovemaking in the kitchen when they should be attending to the dinner of the master and mistress? The moral of the whole controversy remains the same as it ever was. Masters get the servants they deserve and servants get the masters they deserve. And people who are persistently "unlucky" with their servants would do well to indulge in a little introspection.

Notes of the Day

Wilson's Impertinence.

President Wilson has reached the limit,—the limit at which it becomes impossible to speak of him in terms of politeness; respect vanished long ago! The worthy man seems to live in a sort of dream, in which the world takes forms which have no sort of relation to anything in actual fact. His three fundamentals of agreement for the world's peace read like an extract from a schoolboy's essay, and when he goes on to state the terms on which the United States is willing to become a partner in any association of nations formed to realise those objects he becomes even more childish. It is gratifying to learn that the first consideration is "a settlement between the belligerents regarding their own immediate interests." We must be grateful to the worthy President for that! He might have asserted,—it would have consorted well with such a farrago of nonsense,—that the Powers of Europe went to war primarily for the interests of the United States of America. Secondly, Mr. Wilson looks for a universal association of the nations to maintain inviolate the security of the highway of the seas and to prevent any war being begun either contrary to treaties or without warning, or without the full submission of the cause to the opinion of the world. The answer to this is plain and simple. Such a Utopian dream can never be realised, unless every nation, the United States included, is prepared to undergo the uttermost sacrifice to see that these principles are not infringed. Since the United States has shown itself unwilling to make any sacrifice at all for the principles about which President Wilson prates, it is and must remain an unimportant cypher in the community of nations, and its attempts to dictate and preach to others, who *are* making the sacrifices, is a gross impertinence.

What Was and Might Have Been.

If we had not ceased to feel surprise at anything that President Wilson may do or say we might lose our breath at reading this collossally audacious pronouncement:—

Had the United States been given the opportunity of apprising the belligerents of the attitude which it would be her duty to take and the policies and practices against which she would feel bound to use all her moral, economic, and, in certain circumstances, even her physical strength, her contribution to the Council which might have averted the struggle, would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

It is amazing that the man should be able to make declarations so utterly unrelated to the experience of facts. His government have had the opportunity of doing everything which he conditions in this passage, and they have never yet, in a single instance, used all their moral, or economic, or physical strength. So that, if we could have foreseen what a contemptible part the United States would play under the guidance of Mr. Wilson, what she might have said in the councils which he conjures up for his own edification, would not have mattered a fig.

The Little Branch of Hope.

In view of the recent telegrams regarding the food scarcity in Germany, it is interesting to learn what the German papers had to say about it in mail week. The Hamburg "Fremdenblatt" published a cheerless article about the unhappy lot of the burghers of the great Hansa city. They have been visited by one misfortune after another. No sooner was their concern about potatoes removed then concern for meat took its place. Many butchers were obliged to close their shops, and the population, who had been looking forward to Easter lamb and roast beef, had to content themselves with pork,—the everlasting national pork! No lamb, no Easter eggs, no Easter cake! exclaims the "Fremdenblatt," and many of those who thought of flesh in their saucepans were disappointed even in that modest wish. The "Fremdenblatt" consoles its readers with "better times shortly."

Pathetic Optimism.

The same journal says that the Hamburg Hausfrau finds it increasingly difficult

to place a nutritious, tasty and varied meal on her table. For permission to hold 10lb. of coffee the "Hausfrau" ought to be thankful, but she must take care that she does not buy her stores too heavily adulterated. Cases are known to the "Fremdenblatt" where 37.5 per cent. adulterants are added to coffee.

The journal bids its readers to hold their heads high and to look forward to a good time coming. "Hope is the little branch which we have planted this Easter,—hope of victory and peace, also hope of a fine summer and bounteous harvest."

The "Nailing Nuisance."

Professor Pazaurek of Stuttgart, well knokn throughout Germany as an eminent authority on aesthetics, contributes an amusing article to the "Vossiche Zeitung" on what he calls the "nailing nuisance." He first gives an account of the origin and extent of the extraordinary practice. It all began in Vienna with the erection of the "Warrior in Iron." Then it spread like wild fire over the two Empires, especially in Germany.

"Iron Hard" appeared in Heilbronn, "The Brave Swabian" in Stuttgart, "Smoked Leg" in Gmund, "Iron Harry" in Altona. "Roland," the patron knight of municipalities, began to appear in a score of towns, "St. Michael" in Hamburg, Crefeld, and Breslau, "Charlemagne" in Salzburg and Osnabruck. Genre statues, like the German "Michel," the Cologne "Boor," the "Armourer," (Essen), the "Warrior" (Erfurt, Metz, Sonderburg) were erected, chiefly in the Rhine country.

Hindenburg in Iron.

But the culmination was reached with the raising of the monstrous "Iron Hindenburg" in Berlin. Professor Pazaurek tells us gravely that there are 26 tons of alder wood in the idol, and that when its ugly surface has been covered with metal there will be 30 tons of nails stuck in it. The professor holds up hands of horror at the barbarity and hopeless degradation of taste manifested by these nailings of the images of living men. Tirpitz is being nailed in Wilhelmshaven and Muller of the Emden, in Emden. But the professor's chief concern is not so much the universal aberration of taste, the brutality and stupidity of the entire "din," as he calls it, as the problem of disposing of these countless images after the last nail has been driven in.

Disposal of Images.

He tells us that he has devoted many sleepless nights to solving this problem. And this is his amusing solution. Firstly, with the consent of the high personages largely responsible for most of these nailed images, a collection of them might be made for paving a triumphal road from Antwerp to Baghdad. Half-way between these two cities, say, on the Dardanelles, the colossal Hindenburg idol might do duty as a lighthouse. The light would warn persons not to go too near it. Outside the German portions of the *via triumphalis* there might be difficulties about acquiring land on which to lay the monuments. It is not every owner of land who could tolerate these things near him. So Professor Pazaurek has thought of a very ingenious plan. When

"the nails have all been driven in let the guardians of the idols propose that they be extracted. Let the same din of propaganda echo through the land, let it be known that a mark is to be paid for every nail drawn out, and that the nail is to be the absolute property of the person who has extracted it. He might wear it round his neck, on his watch-chain, or he might take it with him into his coffin. Cheaper rates might be arranged for nails difficult to reach, and for those whose extraction is complicated, or where the services of a dentist are required a few pfennings would be enough.

Freed of their metallic load the wood could be applied to some useful purpose."

Medical Inspection of Children.

The problem of medical inspection of school children has not in this country received the attention that it deserves. Some time ago we had occasion to refer to the experiment in this direction tried by the Bombay Municipality and the alarming facts as to the health of the children which the inquiry disclosed. The Government of Mysore, it appears, had anticipated the Bombay Municipality in the matter when, about seven years ago, the Sanitary Commissioner of the State issued a circular directing the medical officers to examine the school children in their respective stations with the approval of the Inspector-General of Education. The scheme worked satisfactorily and the Economic Conference latterly passed resolutions urging that the inspection should be undertaken on a more systematic basis. Accordingly the Government of Mysore issued orders asking the Inspector-General of Education to submit, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, proposals in the matter. The following are the main features of the scheme which is prepared and is to be brought into effect from June next:—

(a) The medical examination of pupils will be confined at present to district headquarter towns. (b) It will be conducted by the existing medical agency, viz., in Bangalore and Mysore by the health officers with the assistance of the Medical officers in charge of dispensaries in the various municipal divisions, and in other towns by the health officers or district sanitary officers or the district medical and sanitary officers. (c) The examination of school girls will be conducted by the local lady medical officers. (d) In cases of necessity, the sight of the pupils will be tested at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. (e) A course of 15 lectures for the benefit of teachers under training at the normal schools at Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Bangalore will also be organized and will be delivered by the medical officers selected by the Senior Surgeon.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DR. WILSON'S PEACE ADDRESS

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ACCORD.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY GREEK FORT

LULL AT VERDUN

The Paris communiqué records mainly minor operations, with a lively bombardment east of Mort Homme and intermittent artillery activity in Woevre.

The Italian communiqué reports desperate Austrian attacks at Lagarina, Rio, Cameras and Buole, which failed. Elsewhere there were only artillery actions.

Twenty-five thousand Bulgarians crossed the frontier at the Rupel Pass and occupied a Greek fort. The Greeks withdrew without resisting, upon an order from Athens. The Germans and Bulgarians are also showing great activity at Xanthi, north-east of Kavala.

An offensive by strong Turkish forces on the Revandez-Dergala front in the Caucasus was repulsed by the Russians.

President Wilson in a speech to the "League to Enforce Peace" said the great nations of the world must reach an agreement on what was fundamental in their common interests, and that the United States was willing to become a partner in any association of nations formed to realise the objects and to secure them against violation. The world was entitled to be freed from every disturbance to peace originating in aggression.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement said that Mr. Asquith's announcement of complete Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to eastern affairs, heralded the dawn of a new day in world politics and world diplomacy. In true Anglo-Russian friendship the peace of the world was assured to our children and our children's children.

Official and Personal.

Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, proceeds on a month's leave from the 5th June. Sir George Knox will officiate as Chief Justice during his absence.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GOSPEL OF PEACE.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

PARSON WILSON'S PEACE SERMON.

FREEDOM OF SEAS AND NO AGGRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.

President Wilson to-day delivered his eagerly expected speech to the "League to Enforce Peace."

He said the causes of the European war were at present immaterial. The great nations of the world must reach an agreement on what was fundamental in their common interests, namely—

Firstly, every people was entitled to choose its own sovereignty.

Secondly, small States were entitled to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and integrity as great States.

Thirdly, the world was entitled to be freed from every disturbance to peace originating in aggression.

President Wilson said the United States was willing to become a partner in any association of nations formed to realise these objects and to secure them against violation. President Wilson continued:—

The rights and property of the United States are profoundly affected by the war. The longer the war lasts the more deeply are we concerned that it should end. When it does end, we shall be as much concerned as the warring nations, that peace shall be permanent.

If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the warring nations, I am sure the people of the United States will wish the Government to move on the following lines.

Firstly—A settlement between the belligerents regarding their own immediate interests. We have nothing material to ask for ourselves and are nowise parties to the quarrel.

Secondly—A universal association of nations to maintain inviolate the security of the highway of the seas for the common unhindered use of all nations, and to prevent any war being begun either contrary to treaties or without warning or without the full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world. This would be a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

HAD GERMANY FORESEEN.

THINGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.

In the course of his address to the "League to Enforce Peace," President Wilson, in an interesting passage said it was probable that if it had been foreseen what would happen, what alliances would be formed, and what forces would be arrayed, those who brought on the great contest would gladly have substituted a conference for force.

Had the United States been given the opportunity of apprising the belligerents of the attitude which it would be her duty to take and the policies and practices against which she would feel bound to use all her moral, economic, and, in certain circumstances, even her physical strength, her contribution to the Council which might have averted the struggle, would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.

LORD KITCHENER'S SALARY.

KEEN DEBATE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The business of the House of Commons this week includes the Consolidated Fund Bill. A keen debate on Lord Kitchener's salary is awaited.

It is understood that Colonel Churchill, Mr. Ellis Griffith and Sir Arthur Markham will speak, and that in view of the expected attack Mr. Asquith himself will reply.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Lloyd George continued negotiations with the Irish leaders over the week-end. He hopes to go to Ireland during the recess. It is understood that he will visit Belfast.

KING GEORGE'S MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

King George is visiting Portsmouth and other naval and military centres.

His Majesty is returning to London on Wednesday.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

COMPLETE ACCORD.

DAWN OF A NEW DAY IN WORLD DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" wires an important statement made by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he said that he had read with the deepest gratitude and appreciation King George's address to the members of the Duma who visited England and Mr. Asquith's historic words of greeting to the Russian guests.

Mr. Asquith's announcement, M. Sazonoff said, of complete Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to eastern affairs, heralded the dawn of a new day in world politics and world diplomacy. Absolute accord between Russia and Great Britain meant that the alliance formed against the common enemy had become an alliance for all time based on community of interests. In true Anglo-Russian friendship the peace of the world was assured to our children and our children's children.

The crystallisation of the idea that France, England and Russia could not be alienated, had established certainty that the Central Powers had lost, no matter how long they postponed the inevitable day.

The conception that Russia entertained aggressive designs at the expense of Europe was as far as possible from the truth. With the southern outlet irrevocably secured, with her boundaries suitably adjusted, with fellow-Slavs assured their dues and with the aims of Russia in the west fulfilled, Russia did not stand as a menace to Norway and Sweden. The recent agitation regarding the Aland Islands had been happily dissipated.

It was impossible at present to outline a full programme with regard to Poland but she would receive just and equitable autonomy to the greatest degree and her economic and industrial development would be adjusted.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 28.

The communiqué says on the western front, south of Lake Drisviaty, a German offensive, preceded by a violent artillery preparation, was repulsed.

An offensive by strong Turkish forces on the Revandez-Dergala front, in the Caucasus, was repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 29.

The communiqué says desperate Austrian attacks at Lagarina, Rio, Cameras and Buole failed. Elsewhere there were only artillery actions. The Italians dispersed many enemy concentrations and marching columns.

The enemy continued to exert strong pressure in the Assiago, Assa and Galmara valleys.

Alpini, on the 26th in the Strigno basin, captured 157 prisoners, three hundred rifles and a section of machine-guns which were immediately turned on the enemy.

There was successful mine fighting on Monte San Michele, where a stretch of enemy trenches was wrecked and the occupants wiped out by machine-guns.

FLYING ACCIDENT TO MR. TENNANT'S SON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Tennant's son, Henry, who is in the Royal Flying Corps, was severely injured in a flying accident yesterday morning. The pilot, Captain Grime-Jones, was killed.

COUNT OKUMA TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, May 29.

Count Okuma has intimated that he will soon resign and Admiral Kato will probably succeed him.

YUAN-SHI-KAI GRAVELY ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

It is reported that Yuan-Shih-Kai is very gravely ill and poisoning is suspected.

BULGAR ACTIVITY.

25,000 CROSS GREEK FRONTIER.

GREEK FORT OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, May 28.

Twenty-five thousand Bulgarians crossed the frontier at the Rupel Pass and occupied the Greek fort at the entrance of the Struma gorge, also the station and bridge at Demirhissar. The Greeks withdrew without resisting, except in the case of one company, which fired twenty-four shots and then retired upon an order from Athens.

German and Bulgarian officers on Thursday waited upon the Greek commander at Rupel and intimated that in order to assure the Bulgarian left against attack by the Allies, they proposed to occupy the fort in accordance with the principles of neutrality as interpreted at Athens.

They demanded the withdrawal of the Greeks within twenty-four hours.

The Commander telegraphed to Athens, after which a protocol was signed in which the Germans and Bulgarians pledged themselves to restore the fort as soon as the reason for its occupation had disappeared.

The Germans and Bulgarians are also showing great activity at Xanthi, otherwise Eskidze, North-Eastward of Kavala, where they are collecting pontoons *et cetera* with a view to crossing the river Mesta.

FUTILE ENEMY TRENCH RAIDS.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The British communiqué says last night after a short, heavy bombardment, the enemy raided our trenches east of Calonne. The attempt failed, not one of the enemy entering our trenches.

An enemy patrol was put to flight near Hebuterne. One of the enemy was killed. Early in the morning the enemy heavily shelled the area south-west of Zillebeke with gas shells, and also shelled the communication trenches.

The enemy blew up mines south-east of Neuville St. Vaast, south of Loos and east of Souchez. Some damage was done to our trenches but there were no casualties.

There has been more than the usual hostile artillery fire at Fricourt, Mametz, Hohenzollern and St. Eloi. We shelled the trenches west of Beaurains, opposite Hannes Camps, with good effect.

The enemy's trench mortars were active about Authuille and Serre and the quarries. Our aeroplanes accomplished much useful work. Enemy aeroplanes were inactive.

NEW GERMAN DIVISIONS AT VERDUN.

PART OF GENERAL RESERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

A British correspondent with French Headquarters says:—The statement that the two new German divisions at Verdun were withdrawn from the British front, is incorrect. They came from Cambrai and were part of the German high command's general reserve.

Prisoners from these divisions state that this general reserve was to be used later for a grand final offensive at Verdun.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 25.

The communiqué says French artillery blew up an ammunition depot in the Ville sur Tourbe region. There was a violent bombardment of the entire Mort Homme region and west of Thiaumont, but no infantry action on the right bank of the Meuse.

There was intermittent artillery firing on the remainder of the front.

BOMBARDMENTS EAST OF MORT HOMME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 28.

The communiqué records mainly minor operations. There were lively bombardments east of Mort Homme and intermittent artillery activity in Woevre. Attempts to attack the north-west of Altkirch were prevented by French fire.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The steamers Hercules and Moravia and the Italian sailinghship Rita have been sunk.

GERMAN FOOD QUESTION.

INTER-STATE COMPLICATIONS.

PLACATING THE MASSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.

The evidence continues to accumulate of the German Government's great difficulties in connection with the food question, especially owing to inter-state complications.

The decision of the Food Minister overriding local state food export prohibitions is deeply resented. Indeed, several Governments, including the Bavarian, have refused to be bound by the decision.

The Chancellor has therefore gone to Munich to confer with the King and Government. He will subsequently go to Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, and it is expected that the Food Minister will be compelled to revise the whole scheme of organisation.

Meanwhile, the appointment of the socialist Doctor August Mueller as a member of the Food Bureau is significant of the Government's desire to placate the masses. He is the first socialist to occupy an important post in the German Government.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT VLADIVOSTOCK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

A fire at Vladivostock has destroyed large quantities of cotton recently landed and also rubber.

SUEZ CANAL RECEIPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Suez Canal report shows that the receipts in 1915 decreased by £1,075,725 sterling as compared with the figures for 1914 and the total net tonnage through the canal decreased by 4,143,340.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Cunard and Ellerman have purchased the goodwill of the business of Messrs. Herbert Watson, Manchester, and will maintain a joint Mediterranean service.

FIRES AT DELHI.

ABOUT 200 HUTS DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 29.

A fire broke out last night at about 8 p.m. in the Sudderbazar in the godown of one Alli, a hide merchant. A violent storm was raging at the time which caused the fire to spread rapidly to the adjacent houses. The fire engines, which appeared three-quarters of an hour later, were unable to do much good as there were no water pipes near by and wells which were at a good distance could not supply sufficient water. The fire was brought under control by midnight when the storm too had subsided. By then about 2,000 huts were destroyed.

Another fire is reported from Malkagunj. The scene of this fire was the Rajpur Police Station. The occupants were inside the room with doors closed. Suddenly a light was detected, and very soon it was discovered that the house was on fire. The whole building was consumed before any help could be rendered.

After a spell of hot and stuffy weather Delhi experienced a violent dust storm last night attended with a slight shower of rain. The sky is still cloudy and there are prospects of another storm.

RAID ON A BANGALORE PRESS.

COPIES OF A LEAFLET SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 29.

Under instructions from the District Magistrate, Inspector Roberts, of the Station Police, raided the Memorial Press in Brigade Road, and seized 610 printed leaflets entitled "The Soldier's Catechism" and two galleys of type connected with it, under section 3 of the Press Act relating to printer's imprint. The subject matter of the leaflet is copied from one printed at a Lucknow press, but so far as can be ascertained it is said not to be of a seditious character, but rather of a kind calculated to create ridicule.

GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

SECURITY UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

FULL DEPOSIT DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A notice has been served on Mrs. Besant by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras calling upon her to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 within a fortnight under section 3 (1) of Act I of 1910 (Press Act) in respect of the New India Printing Works.

MADRAS, May 29.

Regarding the magisterial order demanding security from "New India," the "Madras Times," after referring to passages in Mrs. Besant's speeches and writings, says,—"No self-respecting Government, which has the welfare of the country and good order of the people at heart, would permit such effusions to go unchecked."

The journal expresses great admiration for Mrs. Besant's gifts and capacity for usefulness, but regrets her starting an agitation which at this particular time is undoubtedly for harm.

MRS. BESANT'S COMMENTS.

In the course of an article announcing the action of Government Mrs. Besant says:—Under the rule of the bureaucrat it is safer to conspire than to seek for reforms in an open, law-abiding, constitutional way. For if a man is found out in a conspiracy he has at least a trial, and may be acquitted, whereas if he carries on a constitutional agitation, his liberty may be taken away and his property confiscated without any more formality than the turning of a magistrate from his normal business of punishing thieves into a licensed plunderer. . . . . The Madras Government, for the first time, attack a newspaper of the first rank, which has never spoke one word of violence, which has loyally stood by the English connection, which has used only constitutional and law-abiding means to bring about reforms which are absolutely necessary if that connection is to be preserved. Loyal as India is, the "Madras Mail" states that she must not be allowed to volunteer lest she should turn her arms against the English; this atrocious article is passed by the Government, which does not care to protect its Indian subjects from the grossest insult. The "Madras Mail," despite the war, takes the treasonable line of abusing the Coalition Government in a way which would land its editor in gaol if he were in England; but here the Government never dreams of checking it, although it holds up his Majesty's Government to hatred and contempt. It keeps the vials of its wrath for a paper which has dared to demand Home Rule, and has demanded it so effectively that the whole country rings with the cry. "New India" is assailed because it has started a constitutional and law-abiding movement for self-government in India, with the view of keeping India within the Empire. . . . . I have nothing to apologise for, nothing to regret, in all that I have written in "New India." The paper has justified its existence. But I fear that we are at the beginning of an era of repression.

PUBLIC RESENTMENT.

The "Hindu" publishes the following comment:—

We cannot congratulate the authorities on the very serious step that they have taken in demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from the "New India" Printing Works in pursuance of the power given in this behalf by the Indian Press Act, 1910. The public will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this arbitrary step has been taken to undermine the influence of Mrs. Annie Besant, an Englishwoman of striking personality and generous instincts, who has done splendid service in the cause of India and who has recently given a powerful stimulus to the movement for self-government for India. The zeal and earnestness with which she is advocating the cause of Indian political development on the platform and in her paper, "New India," have rightly earned for her the gratitude of the people of this country, whose resentment and grief therefore at this official action will be keen and poignant. The Madras Government have, we fear, taken this ill-advised step without that deep and anxious consideration which its importance deserves. The attempt to disturb the placid life of Madras and the method adopted to hold out a threat to "New India" are highly inexpedient and open to grave objections. The security is a Damocles' sword hanging over its head and no expression of healthy public opinion is possible under such extremely irritating and depressing conditions. We yet hope that wiser counsels will prevail.

BI-CENTENARY OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The bi-centenary of the Royal Artillery was celebrated by a Commemoration Service in the Garrison Church at Woolwich yesterday.

General Haig in a special order pays a tribute to the Artillery's discipline and devotion to duty.

A TRIP TO FORT KARNALA.

A WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF ANCIENT MILITARY ENGINEERING

A trip to the wonderful ruins of Fort Karnala near Panwel is interestingly described in the following article by a Bombay gentleman who recently undertook the journey.

Nearly 15 years ago, I visited this Historical Fort and on our second visit to it on Sunday last, with a few friends, I found it in the same condition without any improvements being effected by the authorities that be to make the approaches to it and its surroundings more comfortable to visitors.

This fort is situated as your readers are aware in the Kolaba district at a distance of about eight miles from Panwel. The most practicable and I should say convenient road is by motor (to those who can afford it), from Bombay to Panwel via Mumbra (the Bombay-Poona trunk road) and from Panwel to Kalhe-khind (Panwel-Pen road) and from here by a tortuous and difficult ascent to the frowning fort. Once a big stronghold of warriors now alas! a delapidated and ruined skeleton of its former self. The most convenient and economical mode of journey to this place for middle class people like myself is by rail to Mumbra and from there by motor (thank God we have now a tolerably good motor service) to Panwel and from Panwel to Kalhi-khind by a horse tonga or bullock cart and thence on foot, (one need not undertake the journey if he has not got a pair of strong feet to bear him on the onward journey to the Fort) with the assistance of a clever guide to the fort.

Thanks to the splendid assistance and sumptuous hospitality of a friend who suggested this trip, our journey from Bombay to Mumbra by rail and Mumbra to Panwel by motor on Saturday the 20th instant was not very eventful. At Panwel the friend referred to above, had very kindly procured two bullock carts for our journey to his village, a matter of five miles' journey from Panwel where we were given a good meal and where we passed a pleasant night. The fact that our party contained a couple of good singers added to our pleasure. These two singers gave us a fine exhibition of their vocal attainments during the night and needless to say the singing was mightily appreciated by the people of the village, which itself boasted of a good singer and a *Tabalji* to boot, (*Tabalji*—one expert in playing on Tabala, a musical instrument).

A DIFFICULT CLIMB.

As previously arranged we left the village of Panwel early the next morning (21st) in two bullock carts sending up all the necessaries for the preparation of a simple dinner on the hill top with a few coolies. The journey to the place where we had to leave the pacca road to go up the hill was accomplished in less than an hour and a half. Here we commenced, guided by our friend and his servants, the up-hill journey through the dense jungle. The path is so narrow and stony and slippery all along that it is simply a trial, and I may say a difficult trial. The narrow passage slowly ascending with small and large trees giving a thick shade through which it was impossible for the sun to penetrate, at last brought us after nearly an hour and a quarter's journey to an open place, where the thick shade of the trees ended and where was exposed to our gaze the higher mountain path uncovered and terrible to look at which had to do negotiated with care before the top could be reached. It was well that we finished traversing this difficult path before the sun began to spread his morning rays. Difficult as it already is to do the journey before the sun begins to shine fiercely, it would simply have been a fearful thing to do it in the strong rays of the sun.

On reaching one's journey what does he see before him? A mountain top without any big or small tree growing on it to give shade and coolness to visitors, surrounded by an almost unbroken wall of the fort with its small stone doors,—mere openings in the wall to enable him to go from court to court, each one containing fallen parts (bare walls) of old buildings,—apparently big halls and rooms making it difficult to recognize their original shape or size. Further, as you proceed, you are brought to a tall tower about 250 feet high, bare to the top, rugged and almost inaccessible. Those dare devils Kathodis and Thakurs, the kings of these forests, who they say, ascend over this huge piece of stone to bring out honey which they find in large quantities in the bee hives, you distinctly see from outside, hanging from the stones, each swarming with its load of terrible bees, whose sting if you are unlucky to experience once never makes you forget it. These dare devils say that on the top there are big inward passages,—I do not think, anybody has tried to explore them—leading to certain villages lying in the surrounding country. It is said that in olden times, the Killadars in charge of this fort made for themselves safe exits in the event of their finding themselves face to face with invadors.

THE WONDERFUL WATER BASINS.

The most beautiful thing for which so many people are attracted to this hill top is the large number of fresh water basins which are hewn in the base of this giant stone top, each divided by stone screens, the whole supported on massive stone pillars hewn out of the rocky roof. The water in these basins, dirty in some, excellent in others, is so very sweet, fresh, cold, light and appetite-giving that it is simply impossible to think of its equal in other places. Even in these hot days it is impossible for you to put in your finger in the water without feeling its extreme coldness. You cannot think of entering a basin for your bath unless you are prepared to be benumbed with cold. As the basins are covered over with the huge rock boulder over them, it is difficult to find out where this water has its source.

The whole surrounding part of this top is without the semblance of a shady place where you could halt comfortably and cook or eat your dinner excepting in very small places underneath this huge stone top crushed by the huge stone over your head. an attempt, you are sure to have your head basins. Even here, there is hardly room fringing on the borders of these pure water to think of standing because if you make for many people to sit. It is impossible You have therefore to temporise a small cover on pieces of four bamboos or other wood supports. the whole covered by a piece of cloth. This done, you have to see to the preparation of your meals, the ingredients for which you have already collected or taken up the hill top. You have to take care that you do not light any fire close to these huge stone boulders lest you disturb the bees who if so disturbed, would surely make your life unbearable. You have, therefore, to do this at a respectful distance from these pests. As soon as your dinner is ready and the same partaken, you rest for some hours until the sun has nearly ended his day's journey. Then you start visiting all the water basins (it is not possible to visit all without danger to life) and then leave the place to return home. The return journey is more perilous. The slopes in certain places are so very steep that it is very difficult to place your foot in one place and avoid the danger of descending without any further exertion to a certain death.

Cannot the Forest Department of the Bombay Government undertake to improve the path-ways to this famous hill-top, doing something also towards having a temporary or pucca shade erected on the space of one of these old court-yards whose walls are lying broken now, and thus afford a small resting place to the weary visitors who hazard a journey to this otherwise beautiful place? Cannot some of our millionaries undertake the good work if Government will not do it? The place is admittedly worth visiting, as can be easily certified by the number of visitors to it who have written their names on the sides of these water basins.

If improvements are made in the matter of the paths and some resting places were built, I have no doubt that the hill would make a most popular visiting place.

HISTORY OF THE FORT.

Before concluding this I would give a short history of this fort for the benefit of those of your readers who do not know it. I have extracted this from a Marathi Book giving the history of some old forts in the Maharastra.

This fortress has been built on a hill 1,560 feet high and is situated to the north-east of the river Vegavati, 8 miles to the south of the town of Panwel in the Kolaba District. It owed its importance to its situation close to the grand trunk road passing through the Bore Ghat via Panwel to Apta and Pen. The fort is divided into two parts, the upper fort and the lower fort. In the centre of the upper fort there is a huge piece of tapering rock rising to the height of nearly 100 to 150 feet. The lower fort is surrounded by a strong stone parapet wall which has on its south-eastern corner an entrance door in it. Entering through this door the visitor finds in front of him the path leading to the upper fort, which also, has a parapet wall surrounding it. A flight of stone steps hewn in the rock takes the visitor up this fort. Where these steps begin and end, there are two doors. A little further you come to a double door where there is a room. Between these doors and the huge central tapering rock, a number of dilapidated and crumpled up remains of old buildings can be seen. To the bottom of this huge rock and almost surrounding it at the base, there are a number of water tanks and store rooms for grain hewn out of the solid rock. Tradition hath it that these were built by the Pandavas. On the top of this central rock, you see a number of beehives to extract honey from which *kat-kari* and *thakurs* go occasionally. To the north-east of this fort, where there is a thick forest full of trees, you can distinctly see the beautiful Bombay harbour view. You see in this Fort two stones set on doors on which two sentences (in Marathi on one and Farsee on the other) are inscribed. The stone wall Marathi inscription is on the otherside of the tower door. The other inscription is almost unintelligible. In the Farsee inscription on the stone on the outside of the upper door you read the name of Sayad Nuruddin Mahomedkhan Hizri 1146 (A. D. 1735). Mr. Jervis, in his History of Karnala, writes, "The Yadav Kings of Devgiri (A. D. 1248-1318) and the Mahomedan Emperors of Daulatabad (A. D. 1318-1347) had their headquarters of the North Konkan at Karnala Fort. This fort was in the hands of the Guzerat Army till A. D. 640. But in the same year, it was taken away from that army by the Mahomedan army from Ahmednagar. It was at this time that the Guzerati Chief approached the Portuguese, and asked for their assistance. The Portuguese sent 300 of their army to the assistance of the Guzerati Chief. The Ahmednagar Army came again upon the scene with a view to capture the fort. At this time, the Guzarati Sardar went to Bassein and promised the fort to the Portuguese if they consented to defend it against the Mahomedans. This the Portuguese Captain Meneses assented to do. He immediately arrived at the fort with a Portuguese contingent. The Ahmednagar Army was routed. After some years, thereafter to please the Emperor Burha Nizamsha of Ahmednagar the Portuguese handed over the fortress to him on payment of an annual subsidy of Rs. 17,500. Shivaji, the Great Maratha Chief, subsequently conquered this fort from the Moghuls. After Shivaji's death, the fort changed hands and the Emperor Aurangzeb captured it. From the Farsee inscription on the stone, it would appear that the fort remained in the hands of the Moghuls right up to the year 1735 A.D., soon after which, it again passed into the hands of the Marathas, because in 1840 A.D., the country surrounding the fort came under the sway of the Peshwas. In A.D., 1803 (May) the 13th British Infantry Corps appeared on the scene to fight for the ownership of this fortress on behalf of Bajirao the second, and it was occupied by the British after a fierce assault. In 1818 A.D., Colonel Bother captured the fortress from the Marathas and to-day it is in a most delapidated state.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Berkeley, Camp Commandant.

Second-Lieutenant A. N. Bain, Camerons.

Second-Lieutenant R. Hummel, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant G. R. Kewley, North Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant B. J. Williams, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant F. L. Malot, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant H. W. Hyde, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant G. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant P. Uren, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieutenant C. Davidson, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant L. C. Tatam, Royal Lancasters.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant E. W. Hopwood, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Dann, Bedfords.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Reeves, Cheshires.

Captain H. H. Gamble, Cheshires.

Captain M. F. Heigham, Suffolks.

Captain E. J. Jephson, Norfolks.

Captain C. H. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

Captain C. R. Limbery, South Staffords.

Captain G. N. Reeves, Londons.

Captain R. S. Stuart, Gloucesters.

Lieutenant W. R. English-Murphy, South Staffords.

Lieutenant C. E. Graham, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Lieutenant J. H. Hield, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant C. A. Oliver, Cheshires.

Lieutenant C. T. Wilkinson, Londons.

Second-Lieutenant G. L. Boone, North Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant T. H. Cathrall, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. S. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R. Stook, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant F. N. Jennings, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant G. C. Dickson, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. FitzMaurice, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Francis, Sussex.

Second-Lieutenant C. A. Gill, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant W. Hall, South Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant J. F. Hinksman, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant H. Mond, Cyclist Corps.

Second-Lieutenant C. E. Peberdy, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant J. M. Stirling, Londons.

Second-Lieutenant R. E. Taylor, Londons.

Second-Lieutenant G. S. Tetley, East Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Tod, Highland Light Infantry.

At a conference held at Ootacamund on Saturday the members of the Madras Government, the Dewan of Mysore, the British Resident and the Commissioner of Coorg discussed matters relating to railways. The chief point for discussion was the establishment of a connection between the Government Railways and those of the State, and also the opening of a railway line through Coorg.

Mr. C. V. Schonberg, Agent of the Travancore Minerals Co., a German subject resident in the State of Travancore, has been ahnded over to the British authorities at Tinnevelly. It was to this German that Sir John Hewett referred in his interview in the "Morning Post."

It is stated that Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Bombay, are considering a proposal to establish a paper mill at Feroke, near Calicut.

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM.

TEXT OF THE NOTE TO GERMANY.

CESSATION OF INDISCRIMINATE SUBMARINE WARFARE DEMANDED.

The following is the full text of the American Note to the German Government which was despatched on April 18. It warns Germany that if she does not now, without delay, proclaim and make effective renunciation of her present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and cargo ships, the United States Government can have no other choice than to break off completely diplomatic relations with the German Government."

Your Excellency,—I have not failed to communicate without delay, telegraphically to my Government your Excellency's Note of the 10th instant, concerning certain attacks of German submarines, and especially concerning the disastrous explosion which destroyed the French steamer Sussex on March 24 in the English Channel. In accordance with the instructions of my Government, I now have the honour to commmuicate to your Excellecy the following answer:—

THE CASE OF THE SUSSEX.

Through advices now in possession of the United States Government the facts in the Sussex case are completely established, and for the conclusions which my Government has deduced from these advices it finds confirmation in the circumstances set forth in your Excellency's Note of the 10th instant. On March 24, 1916, at about 2-50 in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers aboard, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed during her passage from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex was never armed; she was a ship which, as is well known, was regularly employed only for the transport of passengers across the English Channel. She did not follow the route pursued by troops transports or munition ships. About 80 passengers, non-combatants of every age and both sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or wounded.

A careful, thorough, scientific, impartial examination by officers of the United States' navy and army has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or challenge to surrender, and that the torpedo with which she was struck was of German make. In the view of the United States Government these facts, from beginning to end, made the conclusion that the torpedo was discharged from a German submarine inevitable. It now finds this conclusion fortified by the expositions in your Excellency's Note. A complete representation of the facts is appended on which the United States Government has based its conclusion. After careful examination of the Note of the Imperial Government of April 10 the United States Government regrets to have to say that it has derived the impression from the representations and proposals of this Note that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the seriousness of the situation which has arisen, not only out of the attack upon the Sussex, but out of the whole method and character of submarine warfare as they appear in consequence of the unrestricted maintenance of the practice of indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen of every kind, nationality, and designation during a period exceeding twelve months by commanders of German submarines.

NOT AN ISOLATED CASE.

If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case, that would enable the Government of the United States to hope that the officer responsible for the deed arbitrarily exceeded his instructions, or is criminal negligence failed to observe the prescribed measures of precaution, and that satisfaction might be done to justice by his appropriate punishment, associated with a formal disavowal of his conduct and the payment of appropriate compensation by the Imperial Government; but although the attack on the Sussex was evidently indefensible, and caused so tragic a loss of human life that it appears as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of the submarine warfare as waged by the commanders of German vessels, it unhappily stands not alone. On the contrary, the Government of the United States is compelled by the most recent events to conclude that it is only one instance. although one of the gravest and most disturbing, of the deliberate method and spirit with which merchantmen of every kind, nationality, and designation are indiscriminately destroyed, and which has become the more unmistakable the more the activity of German submarines has increased in intensity and extension in recent months.

The Imperial Government will remember that when it announced in February, 1915, its intention to treat the waters of Great Britain and Ireland as a war area and destroy all merchantmen in enemy possession found within this danger zone, and when it warned all ships, both of neutrals and belligerents, to avoid the waters thus proscribed or enter them at their own peril, the Government of the United States protested earnestly. It assumed the standpoint that such a policy could not be followed without permanent, serious, and evident violations of recognised international law, especially if submarines should be employed as its instruments, because the rules of international law, rules resting on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of life of non-combatants at sea, could not, in the nature of things, be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the fact that persons of neutral nationality and ships of neutral owners would be exposed to the most extreme and intolerable dangers, and that, under the then existing circumstances, the Imperial Government could establish no justifiable claim to close a part of the high seas.

The international law, which here applies and upon which the United States Government based its protest, is not of recent origin, or based on purely arbitrary principles established by agreement. On the contrary, it rests on obvious principles of humanity and has long been in force, with the approval and the express assent of all civilised nations. The Imperial Government insisted, notwithstanding, on prosecuting the policy announced, while it expressed the hope that the existing dangers, at least for neutral ships, would be restricted to a minimum by instructions given to the commanders of its submarines, and assured the United States Government that it would apply every possible precaution to respect the rights of neutrals and protect the lives of non-combatants.

RECKLESS AND WANTON DESTRUCTION.

In pursuit of this policy of submarine warfare against its enemy's trade, so announced and begun despite the solemn protest of the United States Government, the Imperial Government's submarine commanders have practised a procedure of such reckless destruction as made it more and more clear during recent months that the Imperial Government has found no way to impose upon them such restrictions as it had hoped and promised. The Imperial Government has repeatedly and solemnly assured the United States Government that passenger ships, at least, would not be thus treated, and yet it has repeatedly allowed its submarine commanders to disregard these assurances with impunity. Even in February of this year it announced that it regarded armed merchantmen in enemy possession as part of the armed naval forces of its adversaries and would treat them as warships, while it bound itself, at least implicitly, to warn unarmed vessels and guarantee the lives of their passengers and crews, but their submarine commanders have freely disregarded even this restriction.

Neutral ships, even neutral ships en route from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, just as hostile ships, in steadily increasing number. Attacked merchantmen have sometimes been warned and challenged to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed, sometimes the most scanty security has been granted to their passengers and crews of being allowed to enter boats before the ships was sunk, but repeatedly no warning has been given, and not even refuge in boats was granted to passengers on board. Great ships like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and pure passenger ships like the Sussex, have been attacked without any warning, often before they were aware they were in the presence of an armed enemy ship, and the life of non-combatants, passengers and crews, was indiscriminately destroyed in a manner which the Government of the United States could only regard as wanton and lacking every justification. Indeed, no sort of limit was set to the further indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen of every kind and nationality outside the waters which the Imperial Government has been pleased to indicate as within the war zone. The list of Americans who lost their lives on the vessels thus attacked and destroyed has increased month by month until the terrible number of the victims has risen to hundreds.

The United States Government has adopted a very patient attitude, and at every stage of this painful experience of tragedy upon tragedy has striven to be guided by well-considered regard for the extraordinary circumstances of an unexampled war and to allow itself to be directed by feelings of sincerest friendship for the people and Government of Germany. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial Government as naturally made in full sincerity and good faith, and has desired not to abandon the hope that it would be possible for the Imperial Government to regulate and supervise the actions of the commanders of its naval forces in a way which will bring their conduct into consonance with the recognised principles of humanity embodied in international law. It has made every concession to the new circumstances for which no precedents exist, and was willing to wait till the facts were unmistakable and susceptible of only one explanation. It owes it now to the just appreciation of its own rights to declare to the Imperial Government that this moment has arrived.

AMERICA'S ONLY COURSE.

To its pain, it has become clear to it that the standpoint which it adopted from the beginning is inevitably right—namely, that the employment of submarines for the destruction of enemy trade is of necessity, owing to the character of the ships employed and the methods of attack which their use involves, completely irreconcilable with the principles of humanity, with the long-existing, undisputed rights of neutrals, and with the sacred privileges of non-combatants. If it is still the intention of the Imperial Government to wage further war mercilessly and indiscriminately with submarines against merchantmen without respect for what the Government of the United States must reagrd as the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the generally recognised dictates of humanity, the United States Government will be finally forced to the conclusion that there is only one course it can take. If the Imperial Government should not now, without delay, proclaim and make effective renunciation of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and cargo ships, the United States Government can have no other choice than to break off completely diplomatic relations with the German Government.

The United States Government views such a step with the greatest reluctance, but it feels itself compelled to adopt it in the name of humanity and of the rights of neutral nations.

I seize this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished esteem.—(Signed) GERARD.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW LIST OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Malcolm Robert Jardine, Bar.-at-Law, as being the Advocate-General, Bombay, to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The Governor has been pleased to nominate the following persons to be Additional Members of the Council:—

Officials.

Mr. Patrick Robert Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. Sigismund Raynor Arthur, I.C.S.
Lieut.-Colonel James Jackson, M.B., I.M.S.
Mr. Gerald Francis Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr. Henry Staveley Lawrence, I.C.S.
Surgeon-General Robert William Steele-Lyons, M.D., I.M.S.
Mr. Frederick Greville Pratt, I.C.S.
Mr. William Hastings Sharp.

Non-officials.

Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla.
Dr. Cajetan Fernandes, M.D.
Mr. J. D. Jenkins.
Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat.
Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh walad Mian Muhammad.
Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik.
Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E.
Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe.
Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas.
Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

The following is the list of candidates elected to be Additional Members of the Council by the electorates mentioned opposite their respective names:—

Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, (Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay).
Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye, (University of Bombay).
Meherban Sardar Shriniwas Coopooswami Mudliar, (Sardars of the Deccan).
Sardar Dulabawa Raisinghji, Thakor of Kerwada, (Sardars of Gujarat).
Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Bar.-at-Law, (Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind).
Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, (Municipalities of the Northern Division).
Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, (Municipalities of the Central Division).
Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, (Municipalities of the Southern Division).
Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, (Municipalities of the Northern Division).
Mr. Vithalbai Jhaverbhai Patel (District Local Boards of the Northern Division).
Mr. Siddhanth Dhonddev Garud, (District Local Boards of the Central Division).
Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, (District Local Boards of the Southern Division).
Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, (District Local Boards of the Sind Division).
Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, (Muhammadan Community of the Northern Division).
Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, (Muhammadan Community of the Central Division).
Mr. Abdul Kadir alias Fakir Mahomed walad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, (Muhammadan Community of the Southern Division).
Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji, (Muhammadan Community of the City of Bombay).
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, (Indian Commercial Community).
Mr. Malcolm Nicholson Hogg, (Bombay Chamber of Commerce).
Mr. Montague De Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., (Karachi Chamber of Commerce).
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., (Mill'owners' Association, Bombay).

SOLDIERS' THANKS TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The soldiers at this hospital would like to thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay for all their kindness to us since our arrival from Mesopotamia. No one has done more for us British soldiers than these friends in India. Many of us, who belong to the Indian Expeditionary Force, have seen 12 months' hard fighting in France, and taught the German how to put his hands up at Neuve Chappelle, and the battle of Loos. I am glad to say that the Indian people did not forget us there for they always kept us with a good supply of "fags", and all sorts of comforts for the Winter. We came from France last November to Mesopotamia and fought hard, and lost very heavily in our attempt to relieve our comrades beseiged in Kut, and when we heard that it had fallen, many of us wept in our hearts for we had the Turks at our mercy but the awful climate and marshy country had us at its mercy, often getting stuck fast in mud and water, while the Turks potted us off, but we shall give them something for nothing now the nice weather has come. Heat will not stop us if we want their trenches, etc.

We had a grand time at the Ladies' Gymkhana last Thursday, and a nice concert after tea. The singing was A 1, "Motherland" being one of the songs rendered by a gentleman, and truly it is motherland here, for the elder ladies treated us as mothers, and the younger, as sisters, and the men as brothers. The Parsee ladies, too, worked very hard to please us. We cannot thank them enough for their goodness towards us and we would like them to know how happy they have made us, and can only do so by showing our gratitude through your paper. Hoping you will oblige us and grant us a space in "The Chronicle."—Yours etc.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE KING.

Colaba Hospital,
Bombay, 29th May, 1916.

[The above letter is accompanied by the signatures of the men concerned.—Editor "B. C."]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.

Palperro	Jones	Alexandria
Wilton Hall	Williamson	Karachi
Shino Maru	Matseo	Murorau

May 28.

Hejaz	Gray	Suez
Chakla	Allen	Karachi
Chakrata	Hewil	Bussela
Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	Glasgow
Ravenshoe	Hodge	Cardiff
Favonian	Hocker	Tellicherry

May 29.

Kirin Maru	Sasaki	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

May 29.

Pundit	Crebbin	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi

May 29.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Tuticorin on the 28th instant.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru:—The N. Y. K. Chartertd steamer Mitsuki Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 28th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant.

S. S. Polperro:—The seamer Polperro, 2,170 tons, Captain W. G. Jones, arrived here on Saturday evening from Alexandria in ballast.

S. S. Wilton Hall:—The steamer Wilton Hall, 2,207 tons, Captain J. W. Williamson, arrived here on Saturday evening from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Shino Maru:—The steamer Shino Maru, 1,358 tons, Captain K. Matseo, arrived here on Saturday evening from Murroran, in ballast.

S. S. Hejaz:—The steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain Gray, arrived here on Sunday from Suez, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakrata:—The steamer Chakrata, 3,682 tons, Captain T. W. Hewill, arrived here on Sunday from Bassein, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain T. S Allen, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Clan Mackinnon:—The steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3,049 tons, Captain L. G. Openshaw, arrived here on Sunday evening from Glasgow, which port she left in the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Ravenshoe:—The steamer Ravenshoe, 2,351 tons, Captain R. Hodge, arrived here on Sunday evening from Cardiff, with coal on board.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,738 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Kobe, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday evening for Karachi, with mails and passengers on board.

Monday, 29th May, 1916.

PRINCES DOCK.

A. Inverbervie	Redcliffe	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Liddesdale	Forfar	W. & A. G. & Co
D.&E. Movori Maru	Tanaguchi	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Wilton Hall	Williamson	J. Mackintosh & Co
G. Courland		B. S. N. Co
M. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
N. Polperro	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR HALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	
Irrawadi	
Kaveri	
Ponasi	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2. Chakrata	Hewett	M. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorme	D. M. Khandwani
4. Shinkoku Maru	Matseo	N. Y. Kaisha
5. Chakla	Allen	M.M. & Co
6 Erinpura		M. M. & Co
8 Almerian	J. MacKintosh & Co	
12&13 Catania	Beameraja	Italian Mail

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
4 Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

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VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	
Egyptian Transport	James	T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bhimji
Favonian	Hocker	
Gallia		J. W. Muirhead
Heliotia	Burin	
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
Ravenshoe	Hodge	

EXPORTS.

May 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inverbervie (s) 644 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 235 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 99 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 12 bales wool, M. Balia; 48 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 56 bales wool, R. Buchraj; 696 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 13 bales wool, A. Moolchand; 41 bales wool, M. Oomersee; 148 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 121 bales wool, A. H. Bundally; 1,300 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 225 bales wool, W and A. Graham and Co.; 54 bales wool, E. Sassa and Co.; 119 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 4 bales wool, A. Cassam; 16 bales goats hair, A. Cassam; 2,057 cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 91 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 500 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 1,297 cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 111 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gadduu and Co.; 411 bales cotton, Bombay Cotton Export Agency.

FOR HULL.

Wilton Hall (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.; 41,120 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,4[illegible] cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 63 cwts. poppy seed, A. Burst; 1,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bars bar silver, International Bombay Corporation; 54 cwts. M. O., shells, G. B. Harji.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Polperro (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 18,895 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts. buffalo horns, M. Rahimtoola.

FOR HONG KONG.

Chakrata (s) 5,000 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 60[illegible] bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 375[illegible] bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Scindia (s) 1,555 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 50 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 6,598 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri.

Almirian (s) 2,420 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 12,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 5,005 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishatmatsu and Co.

Moyori Maru (s) 154 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shinno Maru (s) 2,416 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Currasee and Co.

Moyori Maru (s) 20 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Suramall and Co.; 467 bales cotton. M. B. Kaisha; 42 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,000 cases castor oil, Argyll Oil Mill; 6 cwts. ivory, H. Rawjee.

FOR MOJI.

Moyori Maru (s) 179 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru (s) 100 balts cotton, Brue and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 88 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Shinno Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nesey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Sardinia, (Captain J. T. Jeffery) leaving Bombay, to-day, for Marseilles and London:—

Sister Ada; Mr W J Adams; Mrs Adams and child; Mr P Barry; Mr J H Boardman; Mrs. Boome, 2 children and nurse; Mr and Mrs J G Cassie; Mr Boolchand Chellaram; Mr L A Clark; Mrs F E Clark; Mrs L M Coleman; Mr and Mrs J W Crook; Mr C C De Vore; Mr I Faletti; Mr Ford; Mr V A Grantham; Mr A F Henderson; Mr and Mrs D J Horn; Mr T Hughes; Mr J Hutton; Mrs I M Johnson; Mr E G Lawrence; Mrs Lawrence child and infant; Mr A Leeson; Mrs Leeson and child; Mr M Vithy Menon; Mr and Mrs E Morrison; Khan Bahadur M M Mulna; Mr L W Nation; Mr M D Neil; Mr L J Oakley; Mr L S Reuter; Mr J Ramsay; Mr Robinson; Mrs Russ; Mr E C Ryland; Mrs Ryland and child; Mr A E Scroope I.C.S.; Mr and Mrs J S Smith; Mr W H Stansfield; Miss M L Strachan; Mr J N Talbot; Miss N F Templer; Mr C W Wales; Mr K P Warmington; Mr Waters; Rev G N Leslie; Mr R B Grenfell; Miss Olive Temple; Mr John Rodger; Mr Thorpe; Mr R W Davies; Mr Jamsetjee; Mr D McLeod; Mrs Davidson; Mrs Desborough and infant; Mrs Mearland and infant.

FIRE ON BOARD THE FAVONIAN.

The s.s. Favonian, (Captain W. J. Hocker) put into Bombay harbour at about 8-30 p.m. on Sunday with a fire of unknown origin in No. 4 hold of the vessel amongst the cargo of dry cocoanut, loose coir and cocoanut oil. The vessel left Tellicherry on the 22nd instant after making the ports of Cochin and Calicut, with the above cargo intended for home ports. During the voyage on the 25th instant the Captain found out that there was a fire and he however kept it under control by applying steam pressure till he reached here. The fire was located on Monday. The damage done is not exactly known.

The captain also stated that on his last voyage a fire broke out in the same kind of goods taken from the same ports before he reached Suez. This was in the month of November 1915.

CYCLONIC WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

ONE KILLED AND TWO INJURED BY FALLING ROOF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

During the heavy wind on Saturday evening, an accident resulting in the death of a Mahommadan and seriously injuring two others occurred near the newly built Cornwallis buildings in Calcutta. Some Mahommadans were taking tea from a hawker on the road-side, sitting opposite the City College students' mess at Mechua Bazar Street. The mess, which is a four storied building, has its kitchen on the top floor in a tiled shed. The cyclone blew away the shed with its heavy wooden frame, which fell on the footpath. One man was so seriously injured that he died on his way to the hospital.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 30TH OF MAY, 1916.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)
In the Division Court No. 46.
(Suits for hearing and final disposal.)
Short Causes.

154-15—Craigie B & Co. Bapuji Sorabji v. Rustomji Framji Merwanji K & Co.

356-16—Edg G W Co. Crescent Mills & anr v. Dwarkadas Naranji & anr Mans H M & Co.

359-16—Mans H M & Co. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. v. J S Evans.

377-16—Ard H D & Co. Central Bank of India v. Jethalal G. Parekh.

383-16—M. B. Chothia Messrs. Karim Dagroo a firm v. Dadu Mohidin & ors.

388-16—Khambatta & Co. Kering Rupchand & Co. v. Shivram Sajanna.

389-16—Madh K & C Uttamchand Ramgopal a firm v. Champalal Premsukh & ors.

391-16—Mulla & Mulla Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat v. Messrs. Premsukhdas Nathuram a firm.

392-16—Mehta D & L. Dewkabai, widow, v. Bhanji Topan & anr.

394-16—Captain & V. Kashiram Valabdas v. Taramati, widow, Motichand & D.

395-16—Mulji & Th, Jamnabai, widow, v. Haridas Naranji, Maneklal & Co.

396-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Jamsetji H Bilimoria & Co. v. Ruttonsha Lukhanchand.

407-16—N C Dalal, Mohamedbhai Esufbhai Jariwala v. Ahmed Ismail Surti.

408-10—G B Pandya, Hansraj Tymull v. Gordhandas Culbanji.

419-16—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank. (in liquidation) v. Gangadhar Govind Desai.

425-16—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee v. Lalchand Rochoomal, Unwala & P. P.

428-16—Malvi H M & R. Meghji Shivji, a firm v. Rupsey Karamsey.

429-16—Bhai K & S, Pioneer Bank, Ld, in Liquidation v. Vasantrao Sadashiv, Payne & Co.

452-16—Mans H M & Co., Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. v. A E Tansey.

454-16—Payne & Co., Premji Goculdas v. Thakersey Jethabhai.

464-16.—Little & Co., H H Krishnasha Patangha Raja Saheb of Jawhar v. Madhusudan Vasudev Athale.

476-16—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm v. Allarakhia Jivraj & ors. Payne & Co.

494-16—Jeh S M & H, Devidas Fulchand, a firm v. Ladhabhai Kallanji.

496-16—Judah & S, Mistry Kabat Sakharam v. Bai Gajrabai Anandrao.

509-10—Heralal & Co., Nensey Kasam v. Gulab Janmahomed & anr.

512-12—Mans H M & Co, Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. v. Mohamed Yusuf Mohamed Yonus.

517-16—M B Chothia, Messrs Rube & Co. v. Haridas Shamji, Madh K & Ch.

518-16—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharandas a firm v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

527-16—Madh K & C, Messrs. Devji Kuverji, a firm v. Dosabhai Jevah.

555-16—Patell & Eza, Rahamand Bagdia v. Durgadatt Savalka.

538-16—Crawford B & Co., Russo Asiatic Bank v. Khan Bahadur Haji Karimbux, Haji Abdul Rahim.

548-16—Edg W & Co., Sunderlal Maneeklal v. Ramchandra Balaram, a firm.

562-16—Crawford B & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. v. Abdulhusein Hasunally.

563-16—Crawford B & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. v. Noormahomed Valibhai.

564-15—Crawford B & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. v. M Rasoolji & Sons Karachiwala.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of the above School knowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions in aid of the institution:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3-3-1; Doongarsee S. Joshi Esq. (Karachi), Rs.; Haridas Fermanand, Esq. defendant [illegible] No. 22965 of 1915 of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay—Nanaklal Vizbukhandas Haridas Parmanand—at the suggestion of the learned 2nd Judge Mr. Krishnalal Mahajani, through the defendant's Pleader Mr. K. Santoke, Rs. 50; Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342, S. C. through the Secretary Dr. D. R. Bardi, Rs. 25; Ranchoddas Ballabhdas, Esq., Rs. 25; A Hindu Gentleman, Rs. 25; Munnilal Dharmdas Saraiya, Esq., Rs. 20; Dandoomal Chaahardas, Esq., Rs. 20; "In sacred memory of my late brother Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna, Rs. 20; Dr. Nilkantrai, Dayalbhai, Rs. 20; Harjivandas Dharsee Esq., through Mr. Ranchoddas B. Sanghvi, Rs. 15; Amratlal Popatlal Esq., Rs. 15; Khoja Allarakhia Rahimtoola Esq., Rs. 15; A Hindu Gentleman, Rs. 14; Bai Kamlagavri, widow of the late Mr. Balkrishna Kashiram, Rs. 12; Lodge Zoroster No 800 S. C. through the treasurer Mr. Maneckji F. Sethna, Rs. 12; An humble being, through the post, Rs. 10; Mohanlal Panalal Esq., Rs. 10; Janardhan Shivdas Esq., through Mr. Vithal Parshottam, Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Lallji Saiun & Co., Rs. 10; The Hon. Secretaries. The "Anjuman-i-Islam," being the amount of the 11th annual interest on Rs. 300 donated by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jaora for 1915, Rs. 9; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 39-4-0, total Rs. 97,560-7-1.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A BOGUS ARMY OFFICER.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffreys of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas Alfred Edgar Sales, who called himself Lt. Percy Stuart Smith of the R. A. Depot at Kamptee, with forgery and cheating.

Inspector Jeffreys asked for a remand of the accused in Police custody for further enquiries. Mr. Jeffreys said that the accused went to the shop of Dinshaw Namdar at the Crawford Market, gave an order for dry provisions cigarettes etc., valued at Rs. 2,600, described himself as Lt. W. J. Drake of the R. A. Depot Kamptee, and signed the order form, in that name. The accused also took from the complainant Dinshaw Namdar Rs. 60 to pay the railway charges to Kamptee. He gave his address as Hotel Majestic and promised to pay a cheque the same evening. No cheque came and the complainant made enquiries at the Hotel when he found that there was no such person there. The accused was subsequently arrested at Watson's Hotel. It is also alleged that the accused deserted his regiment, the 13th Hussars, in 1910.

The case was remanded till the 8th instant.

"NEW INDIA."

PRESS SECURITY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A notice has been served on Mrs. Besant by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras calling upon her to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 within a fortnight under section 3 (1) of Act I of 1910 (Press Act) in respect of the New India Printing Works.

PRESS SECURITY FROM "NEW INDIA".

A MADRAS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

Regarding the magisterial order demanding security from the "New India," the "Madras Times," after referring to the passages in Mrs. Besant's speech and writing, says,—"No self-respecting Government, which has the welfare of the country and good order of the people at heart, would permit such effusions to go unchecked."

The journal expresses great admiration for Mrs. Besant's gifts and capacity for usefulness, but regrets her starting an agitation which at this particular time is undoubtedly for harm.

LAHORE D. A. V. COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL CONDEMNS ASSAULT ON PROF. OATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, May 29.

At Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College foundation day held on Sunday, the Principal, Mr. Saindas, in his annual report said that some lakhs of rupees now represented the capital and assets of the College in land, in buildings, laboratories and cash investments, while the number of students on the roll excluding that of the school is over 1,000. The President in his closing observations strongly condemned the assault on Prof. Oaten of the Presidency College, Calcutta, which, he said, was a total subversion of the ancient ideal of the relations of the Guru and his pupil and of the spirit of Swami Dayanand's teaching.

Apart from individual losses at Kut, Rangoon has lost as prisoners a body of fine soldiers whom she sent off some months ago in the first contingent of Volunteer Artillery Battery.

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.

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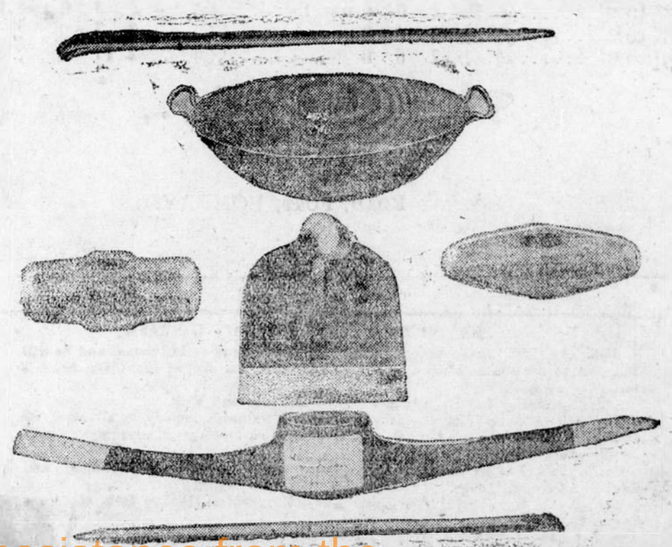

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Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1909

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Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
(Sd.) FULTON ROBERTSON.

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Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 110/460.

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(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.

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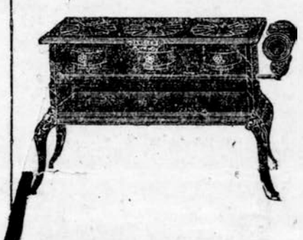

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